

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1923 BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty-Two  
Pages

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 186

## WORLD EDUCATORS FORM FEDERATION; GOOD WILL DAY SET

Huge Organization Embraces School Men From Sixty Nations—Power for Peace

May 18 Is Designated as International Holiday to Be Observed by World's Schools

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Delegates to the World Conference on Education took a significant step toward lasting peace today when they adopted plans for a definite organization drawing together educators from each of the 60 nations represented. The organization is to be known as the Federation of Educational Associations, and will meet biennially. Of equal interest to American school men was the election today of Miss Olive M. Jones of New York as president of the National Education Association.

Invitations for the next world conference, which, according to resolutions adopted at today's session, will meet in 1925, were extended by Mexico in a telegram from the Mexican Minister of Education and presented by Mexico's delegation; and by Dr. T. Harada, on behalf of Japan. Both invitations were referred for action to the executive committee.

In accordance with the final constitution, adopted today, for the permanent organization of a Federation of Educational Associations, a temporary board of directors, consisting of a temporary president, two temporary vice-presidents and six other directors chosen from various sections of the world, were elected. The report of the nominating committee was unanimously accepted and the following officers elected:

Augustus O. Thomas, United States, president; E. J. Sainsbury, England, vice-president; P. W. Kuo, China, vice-president; C. H. Williams, University of Missouri, temporary secretary. Board of directors was elected as follows: Dr. M. Sawayanagi, president of the Japanese Education Association of Japan and a member of Parliament; and R. V. Gogate of India; George C. Pringle, president of the Educational Institute of Scotland and Anagoras, Karados, Greece; N. D. Showalter, president of the Washington State Normal School; Charles Worth of Canada, executive secretary of the British Columbia Teachers Federation and former president of the Canadian Teachers Federation.

### World Federation

Most significant of all actions taken today's session of the World Conference was that establishing a federation of educational associations. The committee which drafted the constitution was composed as follows: Charles H. Williams of the University of Missouri, chairman; E. J. Sainsbury, England; P. W. Kuo, China; Pompilio Ortega, Honduras; M. Sawayanagi, Japan; Harry Charlesworth, Canada; R. V. Gogate, India; and Clementina T. Lang. Significant in the adopted constitution is the fact that temporary headquarters of the organization, which unites for the first time the world's 5,000,000 school teachers, is to be located in the United States; that another world conference will meet in 1925, and that next year divisional conferences, one in Europe, one in Asia and one in America will meet. The resolution and the constitution which with minor revisions were unanimously adopted, are as follows:

Whereas, Educational aims are universal, there should be devised some suitable and effective means to bring into closer co-operation the various agencies which have to do with education throughout the world and to bring the same closer together into more fruitful and sympathetic relations with one another, therefore be it

Resolved, That this conference form a permanent Federation of Educational Associations and that a temporary constitution be adopted as follows:

### Article 1. Name

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the World Federation of Educational Associations.

### Article 2. Objects

Section 1. The objects of this Federation shall be to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises to foster the dissemination of information concerning education in all its forms among nations and peoples, to cultivate international good will and to promote the interests of peace throughout the world.

### Article 3. Membership

Section 1. The following organizations shall be entitled to membership in this federation:

(a) Any nation-wide organization

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## German Educator Sees "Der Tag" of Peace as World Parley Closes

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (Staff Correspondence)—It was the closing moments of the final session of the first world conference on education. Delegates were gathered in the great ballroom of the Hotel Fairmont overlooking San Francisco Bay. A German was speaking.

He had said little, this German delegate, during the many meetings of the conference. But he had been present at all of them. Now he spoke falteringly and the representatives of the most powerful educational agencies of 60 nations, worn with a meeting that had lasted almost continuously for 10 hours, were eager to hear him. He went on: "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." He stopped.

Down in the bay a transoceanic liner was moving out toward the Golden Gate and ports of the far Pacific. The German pointed to the boat. "It is a high tide of sympathy

and of service that has borne us here. May it bear us out through the Golden Gate of this experience to a golden age wherein these purposes will be realized in the ends of the earth. If we can do that then this will be, for Germany and the world 'Der Tag' of righteousness and peace."

It was an international testimony meeting after that. One after another, led by Germany and followed in quick succession by Mexico, Japan, India, England, Canada, Italy and the United States, educators of the world pledged themselves to the common task of educating mankind for peace.

Lastly, came China, whose delegation, headed by Dr. P. W. Kuo, was outstanding in every session. "Once and for all," said Dr. Kuo, "we have blown to bits the old belief that nation must disagree. We have come from the ends of the earth, each with our own problems and prejudices. We have forgotten the prejudices in our singleness of purpose to find solution for the problems.



Miss Olive M. Jones  
New York Teacher Elected President of National Education Association

## NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINERS URGED TO JOIN STEEL STRIKE

SYDNEY, N. S., July 6—Provincial police today were seeking to run down with a view to possible prosecution, the author of a letter signed with the name of J. B. MacLachlan, secretary of district 26, United Mine Workers of America, in which coal miners throughout the Province were urged to strike in protest against alleged brutalities by provincial police and federal troops called out to quell disorders attending the strike of steel workers employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation.

A copy of the letter, accusing the authorities of brutalities against men, women and children on the streets and in the homes, and attacking the police as responsible for the situation, was turned over to the police by P. W. Gray, assistant to the vice-president of the British Empire Corporation.

The copy bore what purported to be a mimeographed signature of MacLachlan.

Col. Eric MacDonald, Commissioner of Provincial Police, in a statement declared, "there is not a particle of truth" in the statement contained in the letter.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6—The Premier, Mr. Armstrong, said the Government would issue a statement late today regarding the letter circulated in Sydney calling for a province-wide strike of coal miners.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

## DOCKERS' STRIKE REACHES LIVERPOOL

About One-Third of Dockers in United Kingdom Idle—Meat Prices to Be Raised

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, July 6—A further extension of the dockers' strike occurred yesterday. More men came out at all ports already affected, and the strike also spread to Liverpool, where some 2000 men refused to work. The total now cut on strike is probably round about 40,000—estimates vary from 35,000 to 50,000.

This represents about one-third of those who, according to the dockers' inquiry held in 1920, under the presidency of Lord Shaw, habitually follow the trade of docker in the United Kingdom. Not all of the remaining two-thirds, however, are employed at present, and the number of unemployed dockers at Liverpool and Birkenhead alone is said to be over 800—the figures for these ports being exceptionally high, owing to the cotton trade depression.

The strikers have now formed an unofficial strike committee, which has formulated the following demands:

1. No reduction in wages.  
2. Amendment of the national wages agreement signed last September.

3. No work until the first two points are conceded by employers at all ports.

4. No break with the trade-union.

5. The union to recognize the strike and issue strike pay.

The docks group of the Transport and General Workers' Union held a meeting yesterday and Mr. Bevin, the secretary, afterward issued a statement regarding a resolution which was passed.

It was unanimously decided "that the present agreement (under which the men lost automatically is, a day) having been entered with the consent of the elected delegates at the ports with the full knowledge of the common policy of the union in honoring its agreement must be adhered to." The resolution ended by calling on the men now on strike to return to work on Monday next, July 9.

From today the public will feel the effects in higher prices for imported meat. Importers and dealers have not themselves had to pay any more, but on the ground that there is danger of scarcity they are raising their prices 3d. per pound.

## BENITO MUSSOLINI ADVANCES PROJECT FOR RUHR CONTROL

ITALIAN PREMIER URGES EVACUATION OF TROOPS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACEFUL MISSION.

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 6—Conversations between Marquess Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Marques della Torretta, Italian Ambassador in London, are attracting a great deal of interest. On good authority it is learned that the Marquess della Torretta is acting on very definite instructions from Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, who is desirous of supporting Stanley Baldwin in reaching a settlement with Germany which can secure M. Poincaré's assent.

Signor Mussolini, it is said, desires to be the "honest broker" between Great Britain and France. But he does not take the French view of the Ruhr question, which he thinks should be best solved by the evacuation of the French and Belgian troops and the establishment of a peaceful mission of control, or that military occupation should at any rate be reduced as soon as possible to the smallest number of troops and gradually disappear altogether, so that Germany can be offered something for abandoning its passive resistance.

*Britain for Compromise*

Signor Mussolini is also sympathetic to the idea of an international commission for fixing the amount Germany should pay but meantime is advancing the old proposal, unpopular here, that Italy, like France, would reduce the claims against Germany if Great Britain would cancel its debt, all of which it is considered amounts simply to asking Great Britain to pay for the war.

There is nevertheless satisfaction in London at what is regarded as a new understanding with Italy which, it is hoped, will influence France to adopt a less provocative line. It is hoped the effects may begin to appear in the next conversation between Marquess Curzon and Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador. The British Cabinet is pressing for a compromise in conformity with Signor Mussolini's ideas by which the German Government could be informed that the military occupation will be reduced to a minimum and German railways and industries allowed to function freely if Berlin offers to cease its passive resistance.

There is now no insistence on the written reply, for it is felt that if the British and French governments are to part company on the question of the Ruhr it would be better for further relations that the differences should not be too expressly defined.

*Harding Co-operation Plan*

The latest information is that Mr. Baldwin is taking great interest in President Harding's plan for American co-operation in the international court, and that if it is no longer possible to work with France he will make an appeal to President Harding to give a more precise indication of his desire to establish an international authority for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of war.

It is the belief of many British

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

July 6, 1923

General

Attempt to Form Third Party Falls . . . . .  
World Conference on Education . . . . .  
Dockers Strike Affects Liverpool . . . . .  
League Starts for Greek Loan . . . . .  
Attack for Rubber Control . . . . .  
Last Treason Case Near End in Paris . . . . .  
Alaska's Governmental Problem . . . . .  
Steel Men Promise President to Abolish 12-hour Day . . . . .  
Britain to Keep Troops in Egypt . . . . .  
France May Sign Sea Pact at Once . . . . .  
Chinese Citizenship Conference Delegates Prize Fighting . . . . .  
Prohibition Enforcement Mission to be Defined . . . . .  
British Trade School for Girls Opened . . . . .  
British Precedent for Dry Ship Rule . . . . .  
The World's Great Capitals . . . . .  
Silver Exports May be Organized . . . . .  
British Concession to Sell Stock . . . . .  
Young People's Convention . . . . .  
Telephone Strike . . . . .  
Norway Recovering From War Losses . . . . .  
Hungarians Long for Lands Lost by War . . . . .  
OH Concession Secured in Arabia . . . . .  
Lord Carson Asks Justice for Loyallists . . . . .  
Soviet Leader Asks Foreign Aid . . . . .  
Australia Left with Great Rail System . . . . .  
German Settlers in Pozen . . . . .  
Women Unveiling on Tunis Streets . . . . .

Education Convention

School Board Secretary Work . . . . .  
N. E. A. Renews Cabinet Drive . . . . .  
School Gardens Held Helpful . . . . .  
Miss Jones to War on Schools' Enemies . . . . .

Financial

Holiday Causes Firmers Live Stock Market . . . . .  
William J. Oliver—Portrait . . . . .  
British Banks Expand in Foreign Fields . . . . .  
Market Resists Bear Pressure . . . . .  
Stock Market Quotations . . . . .  
Industrial Lead in Financing . . . . .  
Big Stump in Certain Stocks . . . . .  
Remington Typewriter's Position . . . . .

Sporting

Mile Lenglen Defends Title . . . . .  
Eastern Archery Results . . . . .  
United States Open Golf Entries . . . . .  
Golian Defeats Belyea . . . . .  
General States Tennis . . . . .  
Canadian Amateur Golf . . . . .

Features

Washington Observations . . . . .  
Twilight Tales . . . . .  
Library of Smuts, His Dog . . . . .  
Greenway Court in Shorthand . . . . .  
London Impressions . . . . .  
Summer Edge of Swiss Snow . . . . .  
The Dublin Harvey . . . . .  
The Household Page . . . . .  
The Home Forum . . . . .  
Revealed Religion . . . . .  
Editorials . . . . .  
British Land Nationalization . . . . .

## DEFINITE POLICY FOR WORLD PEACE UNDERWOOD PLEA

SENATOR'S SURVEY OF EUROPE CONVINCES HIM OF NEED FOR AMERICA'S ASSISTANCE

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 6—Oscar W. Underwood (D), Senator from Alabama, has issued the statement which had been looked for since his return from Europe several days ago. He devotes his attention largely to conditions in Europe and America's relation thereto. Until Americans grasp the fact that the Europe of today is no more like the Europe of 1918 than that of 1918 was like the Europe of 1914, they are sure to misjudge the situation, he affirms.

"Stability of Government is almost as uncertain and insecure as stability of finance," he adds. "In one European country it may be a near-revolution that threatens, in another a change of ministry, but in either event the Government working under such conditions is generally weak, ineffective, and drifting from day to day month to month without courage of conviction and without effective policy for the future. What does this mean to us? That, of course, depends somewhat on our own attitude toward ourselves."

*Efforts for World Peace*

Here Mr. Underwood, without mentioning the League of Nations, recurs to American promises to maintain peace. He continues:

I believe that the American people, in their heart of hearts, still believe that the sacrifices of the war were in vain if they do not lead to the ultimate peace of the world. But we must not forget the causes of war existing in Europe to-day than there were in 1914. They may not produce war. Let us hope with all our hearts that this may not be because the cause of war is not standing at the outer door. It will not be because the cause of peace stands between the contending powers but it will be solely because Europe is financially and economically exhausted.

We are not a party to the causes of strife as they exist today in Europe and theoretically it certainly is not necessary for our country to become involved. God grant that that cup may never come to us. But we must remember that in 1914 when war broke in Europe we stood for peace, and yet, without our fault, in 1917 we were in the war. I cannot believe that the people of America have forgotten their pledges to aid in securing the peace of the world.

Our Nation can do more than any other great country today, because of its isolated position, its unslippery position when the war closed, and its great permanent power, to establish permanent peace, but we have done nothing, or almost nothing, to aid the peace of Europe. Our governmental arm seems paralyzed so far as help in that direction is concerned.

We seem to be standing in respect to the affairs of Europe without a policy, without courage of conviction, without anything that goes to make a man a statesman or a government.

We seem to be just obstructive and drifting, at least so far as the public is allowed to know. If we have a policy on a conviction in regard to the peace and development of European affairs, it must be an undisclosed one. Never in all our history as a nation have we occupied a more negative position in the affairs of Europe than we do today.

*Need for Definite Policy*

It is not necessary for us to become partners in either war or peace with the nations of Europe in order that we may have a policy looking to the ultimate peace of the world and rehabilitation of shattered financial conditions, and it will not mean, because we have a policy and have the courage to express it, that we must go to war.

Industry, trade and finance are just as important today as they were before the Great War as they were when the armistice was signed. Instability is the governing equation everywhere. The business gambler may chance the future but not many can trade with that feeling of certainty and safety.

Territorial boundary lines have been more or less uncertain ever since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. There are more men in the armies of Europe today than there were before the war began. Almost every governmental equation is one of uncertainty.

The present situation appears apparently near a final and satisfactory solution of the difficulties that threaten war in the Balkan states and Asia Minor than was the case a year ago. The German Government refuses to levy sufficient taxes to meet the expenses of reparation exacted by her, and the French Government refuses to leave the Ruhr until it receives guarantees that the reparation due her will be ultimately paid.

These conditions do not conduce to normal markets or increased business. We must remember that we are almost as much interested in good market conditions in Europe as are the people who live there.

There are always two essential factors to the building of a market for the sale of goods. There must be a buyer who wants the goods and that buyer must have the money to pay for the goods he purchases. This

## BRITISH SHIP RUM STAND IS CENSURED

English Speaker at Christian Endeavor Convention Criticizes Owners

DES MOINES, Ia., July 6—Prohibition of liquor and drugs was a prominent topic in the discussions of the Christian Endeavor convention here last night and today.

The Rev. Lionel Fletcher of London, president of the British Christian Endeavor Union, denounced British shipowners for failure to co-operate with the United States in enforcing the three-mile liquor regulations.

Political support of candidates and parties that manifest friendliness toward the cause was pledged in one of the resolutions adopted and praise for President Harding's stand on the question was voiced in another.

Prohibition of the poppy as the sure way to stamp out the narcotic evil, and selection of immigrants before they sail for America, were advocated by Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction of New York, N. Y.

Clarence Hamilton of Boston deplored the hero worship bestowed by the American youth on his favorite motion picture, baseball or boxing star.

The main section of the convention had before it a resolution condemning the 12-hour day and 7-day week as opposed to Christianity and a menace to the welfare of workers.

Tonight a pageant depicting "The New Life" will be offered by 500 persons and a concert by the 500-voice chorus will precede the alumn banquet.

## PALESTINE STORY IN BIBLE VERIFIED

Report Made on Excavations in Shiloh

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AP)—Verification of the biblical account of events in Palestine has been revealed by trial excavations on the site of ancient Shiloh. Dr. W. F. Albright, director of the American School of Oriental Research, said in a letter made public last night by the Rev. James Alan Montgomery, professor of Hebrew and Aramaic at the University of Pennsylvania.

Heretofore no archaeological work has been done at Shiloh or in any of the old Israelite sites of the Highlands, Dr. Albright said. The work is under the direction of Dr. A. Schmidt, a Danish archaeologist, who, according to the letter, has sunk about a dozen pits on the site of the old town.

"The majority of the pits," said Dr. Albright's letter, "showed a clear stratification representing early Israelite, Seleucid-Roman, and Arab. No Canaanite stratum was found."

The result of the trial excavations agree remarkably well with biblical indications. Shiloh seems not to have been occupied at all until the Tabernacle was pitched there, soon after the conquest of Palestine by the Israelites, about 1230 B. C."

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Reception to students and officers of the summer school, Harvard Hall.

Baptist Young People's Union of America: Convention, Tremont Temple, 7:30.

Theaters

Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.

Majestic—The Covered Wagon" (film), 2:15, 8:15.

Tremont—The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly, 8.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Free exhibition of roses, small fruits and vegetables, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, noon to 9 p. m.

Public pageant, "Children of America," produced from independent Day, World War Memorial Park, East Boston, 5.

Field and Forest Club: Afternoon and evening at Nantasket Beach.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WNAC (Boston)—6:30, stories and music for children, 8, concert.

WGI (Medford)—6:30, sports, news, 6:45, police reports, 8:30, 10, on the National Shoe and Leather Exposition: musical and readings.

WBZ (Springfield)—8, "Your Summer Reading," 8:30, drama, 8:15, bed-time story, 8:25, a few minutes with Benjamin Franklin.

WGY (Schenectady)—6:30, children's program, 8:45, musical program and humorous stories.

WEAF (New York City)—5, stories for children, 7:15, current topics, 8, organ concert, 9:15, literary talk.

WJY (New York City)—9, "The Radio Review."

## "Pops" Program for Tonight

WAGNER NIGHT

Prelude to "Carmen".....Bizet  
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Moliere  
Waltz, "1001 Nights".....Wagner  
Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Music from "Walküre".....Wagner  
Prize to "Lohegen".....Wagner  
"Dreams".....Wagner  
Solo Violin, J. Theodoreowicz  
The Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner  
Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner  
Preludes, Op. 28, Nos. 1, 4, 5.....Chopin-Jacchia  
Revue.....Going  
First Hungarian Dance.....Brahms

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1902 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copy, 15 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents). (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## PRESIDENT HARDING FINDS THUMBS DOWN AT ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Page 1)

real character of the President's trip. Here and there, at St. Louis, for example, efforts were made to clothe it with a nonpolitical and a nonpartisan aspect. To that end Mr. Harding was introduced by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, a local Democrat. While ruses of that sort prevail with the uninformed, insiders are conscious that, whether he intends it or not, the President's journeys are bound to be a barometrical test of his status and that his fortunes in 1924 will be affected, for better or for worse, by the results he achieves.

Mr. Harding is en route to Alaska exactly two weeks after his maiden speech in St. Louis on June 21. During the intervening fortnight, public opinion in this region has definitely crystallized regarding not only his World Court program, which he stressed while here, but, on the other major issues raised by him as he headed for the great northwest.

### Personal Impression Good

That the President left behind him favorable personal impressions almost goes without saying. He is a stranger, found him an urbane, cordial, courteous, modest gentleman looking every inch the President of the United States, and confidence-inspiring from head to foot. They thought he presents the appearance, too, of an essentially safe and sane president, in whose keeping the destinies of the republic are secure.

One cannot be long in this thrbbing southwestern metropolis before realizing that prohibition outstrips foreign affairs in the people's political thoughts. Light wines and beer seemingly mean more hereabout than world courts or leagues of nations. Thus, Mr. Harding's Denver speech, in which he proclaimed himself a dry or the driest, has undoubtedly gripped the local imagination far more than anything he has said on all other topics combined. Missouri does her political thinking largely in terms of liquor. It is at least that issue which decides elections, as was amply proved by the triumph of Senator James A. Reed in 1922. St. Louis is normally Republican by 40,000. Yet it gave Reed an overwhelming majority that his Republican opponent, Brewster, was swamped when he reached the bridge with a down-state lead. The Republican Germans of St. Louis, who wield the balance of power, prefer a wet Democrat to a dry Republican.

### Thumbs Down in St. Louis

Harding carried St. Louis by 66,000 in 1920. Except for a professional optimist like "Jake" Babler, Republican national committeeman, it is impossible to discover a politician in the city who thinks the President can carry St. Louis in 1924. Opinion is universal that the Denver dry speech has cost him his popularity here, and, because of that, probably will lose him the State as a candidate for re-election. One is assured that "any Democratic candidate like Underwood—with any kind of a wet record, even if he runs upon a "law enforcement" platform, can beat the man who made the Denver speech. The one Democrat thought possibly incapable of defeating Harding in Missouri is McAdoo. McAdoo ranks in Anheuser-Buschville as a despised dry.

St. Louis was courteous rather than cordial to Mr. Harding. He had every right to expect that his reception would be demonstratively enthusiastic. The writer can find no evidence that it was. Prominent citizens who rode in the presidential procession through the crowded streets were amazed at the people's comparative apathy. The city was thronged with thousands of visitors here for the International Rotary convention. Carnival atmosphere prevailed. Flags flapped everywhere. Bands blared from morning to night. There could hardly have been a more ideal setting for a triumphal welcome to a President. Yet it failed to materialize.

### Small Enthusiasm at Speech

Events at the Coliseum, where Mr. Harding spoke in the evening, were in keeping. The great auditorium was not more than two-thirds full. It was only a little fuller than when Senator Borah called the World Court in the same form a month before. The President was warmly greeted when he entered the Coliseum and was heard with exemplary respect and patience, despite a sweltering temperature. But nothing approaching a fervid, tumultuous greeting was vouchsafed him at any stage of his hour's address. Men and women who sat near him on the platform assert that Mr. Harding was plainly disappointed by the benevolent indifference which was shown toward some of his most eloquent flights into the realm of international peace and good-will and his consecration to the ideals represented by the World Court. They recall vividly that now and then the President waited for applause and interruptions of approval that did not come.

So much for the immediate externalities of the President's visit to St. Louis. One common explanation is that the populace withheld its cheers because it feels that Mr. Harding has not restored "normalcy" to the pledged and anticipated extent. Some say St. Louisans were unresponsive because Missouri is not particularly pleased with the new Republican tariff. What of the deep-rooted impressions created by his speech? No line of inquiry, however resolutely pursued in channels of widely divergent political hues, develops that they were favorable impressions. The President seems to have accomplished the miracle of displeasing pretty nearly everybody hereabout. Pro-League and anti-League elements are alike disgruntled, though for different reasons. World Court friends and World Court foes both disliked what the President had to say. One is speaking mainly of Republicans—of groups that might be supposed to be friendly to Harding policies.

World Court Unpopular

It will be recalled that the irreconcileable Republican Governor of Mis-

## THIRD PARTY ATTEMPT FAILS, RADICALS CAPTURE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

souri, Arthur M. Hyde, sent a telegram to Senator Lodge shortly after the Harding-Hughes World Court project was submitted to the Senate. Governor Hyde, once a pillar in the Bull Moose movement, adjured Mr. Lodge that "500,000 Missourians" were looking to him to rescue the country and the G. O. P. from the ignominy of an unholy alliance with the League of Nations. Yet, although Mr. Harding at St. Louis relegated the League to the graveyard where dead issues like slavery lie buried, the Hyde phalanx of "500,000 Missouri Republicans" is unregenerately unconvinced. Their leader in St. Louis, a Republican politician of prominent influence, bluntly told to the writer that "Harding's visit has done more harm than good." It is not clearly apparent what he means. What is plain is that the state organization Republicans of the Hyde school, who are now in the saddle, are aggrieved over the President's advocacy of the World Court in any form, despite the general view that his self-perpetuation proposal at a blow kills all hope of American adhesion.

Mr. Harding acclaimed the tribunal at St. Louis as "the great court." That is enough for the Hyde clan. They will have none of Harding and none of the Court henceforward. The Governor and Mrs. Hyde, who met the presidential party at St. Louis, were invited to cross the state with Mr. and Mrs. Harding, and did so. But that was a personal pleasure and has left the real breach apparently as yawning as ever. Federal and State republican organizations in Missouri have been at loggerheads. The President's visit seems to leave the brethren at daggers drawn, as he found them, though they probably will present a united front in favor of his renomination.

### Strain on Delegates

The strain upon the delegates during the three days they have been in session was shown yesterday, especially at the last night session, by the inexperience of the language used. No attempt was made to soften charges or counter-charges, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the chairman, William Bouck of the Progressive Party of Washington, maintained any semblance of order.

The conference was faced in yesterday's session with a proposed constitution and a declaration of ultra-radical ideals brought in by the organization committee. From that report the Farmer-Labor delegates dissented, and Robert M. Bouck, one of their members on the organizing committee, served notice that his party would bolt the convention if they were adopted. Tactically, the dissenters made a blunder at this point, which later they recognized and attempted to rectify. They refused to concur in the program but offered none in place of it.

William Z. Foster showed himself as the leader of the Communist forces for the first time during the interchanges about the platform. Previously he had remained silent and allowed Mr. Ruthenberg and his staff of lieutenants to carry on the fight on the floor. Mr. Foster was brought out by a speech by John Fitzpatrick, under whose protection and tutelage, it is said, he gained his first standing in the Labor movement. Mr. Fitzpatrick had declared that the Farmer-Labor Party would not be a party to the proceedings of the Workers' Party. "We will not stand up and let you ram this platform down our throats," he said. "If we can't have a convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, then it is dead and I say, let it go. If we have been functioning for four years and in that time the farmers of this country have taken our measure, I have yet to hear a dissenting voice by any of them. Now another political party injects itself into the picture. I know Foster and if he says he can attract the rank and file of Labor to this cause, he doesn't know what he is talking about. He has killed the opportunity to unify the independent political forces of America. If you wanted to destroy us, you have done a good job."

### Showed No Compunction

In answering that speech, Mr. Foster showed no compunction for what his delegates have done. He declared that the creation of a labor party in America was a different proposition from creating the British Labor Party. He declared that all of the heads of organized labor in the United States, naming the American Federation of Labor, the affiliated railroad unions and United Mine Workers were opposed to independent political action here, whereas in England the trades-unions were solidly for it. He asserted that this conference was a movement of the rank and file. Supplementing that speech, C. E. Ruthenberg, a few minutes later, revealed the tactics his organization had used to get control of this convention. He declared that as soon as the invitation had been received from the Farmer-Labor Party, his organization had conducted propaganda and used all the forces at its command to get the local trades-unions to send delegates who would be in accord with the Communist program. "Without our work there would not have been any convention," he said.

The Communist declaration that was adopted recited a long list of the wrongs of labor at the hands of the Government, specifically naming the use of troops against strikers, the Palmer injunction against the miners, and the Daugherty indictment for conspiracy of the striking shopmen. It states that farm credit bills were drawn to benefit bankers and declares the following "fundamental propositions":

Nationalization of all public service, including mines, communication and transportation; increased control of industry by Labor; industries operated to give maximum security against destitution, sickness, unemployment and high prices; making all industries operate under the eight-hour day with a jail penalty for all who violate it; the federal reserve system to function to the further advantage of farmers and laborers; compensation for unemployment; a child labor law applying to all under 18 with a jail penalty for violation; minimum wage law; compulsory education; soldier bonds paid from taxes on inheritance, surtaxes, excess profit and on unearned incomes; a social insurance law with benefits to be paid from the same sources; a maternity

law.

The Communist declaration that was adopted recited a long list of the wrongs of labor at the hands of the Government, specifically naming the use of troops against strikers, the Palmer injunction against the miners, and the Daugherty indictment for conspiracy of the striking shopmen. It states that farm credit bills were drawn to benefit bankers and declares the following "fundamental propositions":

Nationalization of all public service, including mines, communication and transportation; increased control of industry by Labor; industries operated to give maximum security against destitution, sickness, unemployment and high prices; making all industries operate under the eight-hour day with a jail penalty for all who violate it; the federal reserve system to function to the further advantage of farmers and laborers; compensation for unemployment; a child labor law applying to all under 18 with a jail penalty for violation; minimum wage law; compulsory education; soldier bonds paid from taxes on inheritance, surtaxes, excess profit and on unearned incomes; a social insurance law with benefits to be paid from the same sources; a maternity

law.

The Communist declaration that was adopted recited a long list of the wrongs of labor at the hands of the Government, specifically naming the use of troops against strikers, the Palmer injunction against the miners, and the Daugherty indictment for conspiracy of the striking shopmen. It states that farm credit bills were drawn to benefit bankers and declares the following "fundamental propositions":

Nationalization of all public service, including mines, communication and transportation; increased control of industry by Labor; industries operated to give maximum security against destitution, sickness, unemployment and high prices; making all industries operate under the eight-hour day with a jail penalty for all who violate it; the federal reserve system to function to the further advantage of farmers and laborers; compensation for unemployment; a child labor law applying to all under 18 with a jail penalty for violation; minimum wage law; compulsory education; soldier bonds paid from taxes on inheritance, surtaxes, excess profit and on unearned incomes; a social insurance law with benefits to be paid from the same sources; a maternity

law.

The Communist declaration that was adopted recited a long list of the wrongs of labor at the hands of the Government, specifically naming the use of troops against strikers, the Palmer injunction against the miners, and the Daugherty indictment for conspiracy of the striking shopmen. It states that farm credit bills were drawn to benefit bankers and declares the following "fundamental propositions":

Nationalization of all public service, including mines, communication and transportation; increased control of industry by Labor; industries operated to give maximum security against destitution, sickness, unemployment and high prices; making all industries operate under the eight-hour day with a jail penalty for all who violate it; the federal reserve system to function to the further advantage of farmers and laborers; compensation for unemployment; a child labor law applying to all under 18 with a jail penalty for violation; minimum wage law; compulsory education; soldier bonds paid from taxes on inheritance, surtaxes, excess profit and on unearned incomes; a social insurance law with benefits to be paid from the same sources; a maternity

law.

The Communist declaration that was adopted recited a long list of the wrongs of labor at the hands of the Government, specifically naming the use of troops against strikers, the Palmer injunction against the miners, and the Daugherty indictment for conspiracy of the striking shopmen. It states that farm credit bills were drawn to benefit bankers and declares the following "fundamental propositions":

Nationalization of all public service, including mines, communication and transportation; increased control of industry by Labor; industries operated to give maximum security against destitution, sickness, unemployment and high prices; making all industries operate under the eight-hour day with a jail penalty for all who violate it; the federal reserve system to function to the further advantage of farmers and laborers; compensation for unemployment; a child labor law applying to all under 18 with a jail penalty for violation; minimum wage law; compulsory education; soldier bonds paid from taxes on inheritance, surtaxes, excess profit and on unearned incomes; a social insurance law with benefits to be paid from the same sources; a maternity

law.

The Communist declaration that was adopted recited a long list of the wrongs of labor at the hands of the Government, specifically naming the use of troops against strikers, the Palmer injunction against the miners, and the Daugherty indictment for conspiracy of the striking shopmen. It states that farm credit bills were drawn to benefit bankers and declares the following "fundamental propositions":

Nationalization of all public service, including mines, communication and transportation; increased control of industry by Labor; industries operated to give maximum security against destitution, sickness, unemployment and high prices; making all industries operate under the eight-hour day with a jail penalty for all who violate it; the federal reserve system to function to the further advantage of farmers and laborers; compensation for unemployment; a child labor law applying to all under 18 with a jail penalty for violation; minimum wage law; compulsory education; soldier bonds paid from taxes on inheritance, surtaxes, excess profit and on unearned incomes; a social insurance law with benefits to be paid from the same sources; a maternity

law.

The Communist declaration that was adopted recited a long list of the wrongs of labor at the hands of the Government, specifically naming the use of troops against strikers

## TOO MANY COOKS, ALASKANS THINK

Administration of Territory Prevents Development, They Assert

By JAMES A. WOOD  
SEATTLE, Wash., June 28—Alaskans are not given to whining. They are quick in resentment of wrong, especially of wrong done to Alaska; but they have no habit of peevishness and petulance. It would be unjust and untrue to portray them as crying much over the milk that has been spilled.

But Alaskans, now buoyant with new hopes, cannot help remembering that their territory once before seemed on its way to greatness. The "Golden North" was the magnet for thousands of pioneers whose discoveries and enterprises opened the way for an inflow of capital. For a time Alaska made substantial progress and every prospect smiled. Even with the inevitable handicaps of long-distance government, Alaska's inherent vitality, the strength of her own resources, was sufficient to force her forward.

There came a change; a change produced out of a controversy that shook the Nation. It was a controversy in which all parties at interest made themselves heard and received some consideration—all save Alaska. Alaska was inarticulate and helpless amid the clamor. The conclusion that quiet was accepted by thousands of Alaskans was a signal that they might as well get out of the Territory; there seemed to be nothing else for them to do.

### Problem Clear

The official statement of the purpose of the President's visit includes this observation: "Following the census of 1910 the population began to dwindle, and, as a result, 10,000 people left Alaska between 1910 and 1920. And along with the decrease in inhabitants has come a corresponding loss in the commerce and trade of Alaska." On this point the official statement remarks that "the population of Alaska presents an interesting problem."

It does, indeed; but Alaskans do not look upon it as a call for expert examination or astute analysis. To them it is clear and easily understood. Ten thousand people, and a good many more, left Alaska, not because they wished to go, but because

## One of "Lessons" President Will Study on His Trip



Juneau, Capital of Alaska, Whose Residents Are Looking for Establishment of Progressive Development Policy

of Alaska's great resources for ruthless exploitation and the service of selfish ends. What Alaskans have to complain of is not the attempted denial of such opportunities to massed capital, but the actual imposition of terms and conditions that the individual Alaskan has found impossible to negotiate.

Resident Alaskans, and those other thousands who had to quit the territory, feel that they have just cause for complaint. Reservations of all sizes and for every conceivable purpose made by executive proclamation, regulations from the various departments of Government concerned in Alaska's affairs; restrictions of all

basis in federal law, no relation whatsoever to the guarantees of the federal Constitution.

Alaskans, after the lapse of years, find themselves able to discuss these facts without prejudice or passion; they have no thought of charging the officers of government with purposeful or malicious wrongdoing. The consequences from which Alaska has suffered they believe to have been inherent in the system. Thirty-five departments and bureaus not working in harmony, but each to its own purposes and without centralized and co-ordinating control, could not be expected to do very well in administering the smallest township in the land. How then, Alaskans inquire, should they be expected intelligently and harmoniously to administer a far distant empire of nearly 400,000,000 acres, one-fifth the area of the continental United States?

## FRANCE MAY SIGN SEA PACT AT ONCE

Sudden Haste to Act on Naval Accord Not Explained—Opposition Is Possible

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 6—A real fight is going on concerning the Government's wish to push the ratification of the Washington naval treaty through next week. Parliament invariably rises before the national fête day, July 14, but this time it would appear the Chamber will sit to the verge of it.

There is still much business of an urgent character to be done, and all-night sittings have been frequent during the past fortnight in the hope of clearing matters up. Raymond Poincaré's proposal to throw in another subject of some contention is not, therefore, altogether popular, but his plea is that ratification is necessary for pressing diplomatic reasons. The various commissions have, therefore, decided to ask the Chamber to place the bill on the agenda, and it is hoped that discussion may begin tomorrow.

There is still a strong feeling in favor of delay, but there is considerable evidence that M. Poincaré is in earnest, and means, if necessary, to stake his position on ratification. Evidently there is something not completely known behind his sudden haste.

Several visits have been paid by the Embassy representative to the quai d'Orsay. His statements have apparently decided the Government to act. In certain quarters it would seem it is hinted that France is holding up ratification of the Washington Treaty just as it is holding up other things until the inter-allied debt question is settled. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has never heard the two subjects connected in French diplomatic circles and the delay may be attributed purely and simply to two causes: One, frank dislike in France of some of the provisions and dissatisfaction with the manner in which Aristide Briand conducted negotiations; and two, preoccupation during the past 18 months with other subjects which seemed more urgent. There is now, however, every prospect that the treaty will be completed.

## TURKS DEMAND QUICK EVACUATION

Press Attacks Allies—Greeks Reach Terms of Settlement

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 6—The Ministerial Council, presided over by Reou Bey, the Angora Premier, which includes the high military powers, has taken up various questions, and has decided to oppose delay in the evacuation of Constantinople. Ismet Pasha has received orders to this effect, following the council's official declaration, announcing to the population that effective measures will be taken to defend the national interests in case the hostilities break out.

The press is unanimously upholding the government, and is indulging in vehement attacks against the Allies. Among other things, the papers point out the Allies' indisposition to hinder the Red Cross, which is now carrying help to the provincial population subject to starvation.

A certain group of Turkish and Christian merchants, according to one Turkish paper, has submitted a petition to the British Embassy at Constantinople, praying for a delay before the Straits and Constantinople are evacuated, to avoid tragic incidents. The Turkish journal indignantly brands the group as most vile traitors, asking for their severe punishment.

The Government has opened an inquiry to find the names of the merchants, which are assiduously guarded by the Embassy.

Eleutherios Venizelos has informed his Government that he has arrived at a final settlement on all questions at issue between Greece and Turkey in his conversations with Ismet Pasha. He has asked supplementary instructions from the Cabinet, which has responded promptly.

A number of Armenian prelates have gone from Constantinople, to the convent of Etchmiadzin, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, to be ordained bishops by the Catholicos, primate, or supreme head of the Armenian church, complying with national traditions.

The Central Commissariat of the Caucasian Federation at Tiflis has refused to grant passes to refugees deprived of American Red Cross assistance. The Government has commenced the transfer of many of them to Salonika to settle on lands yet uncultivated.

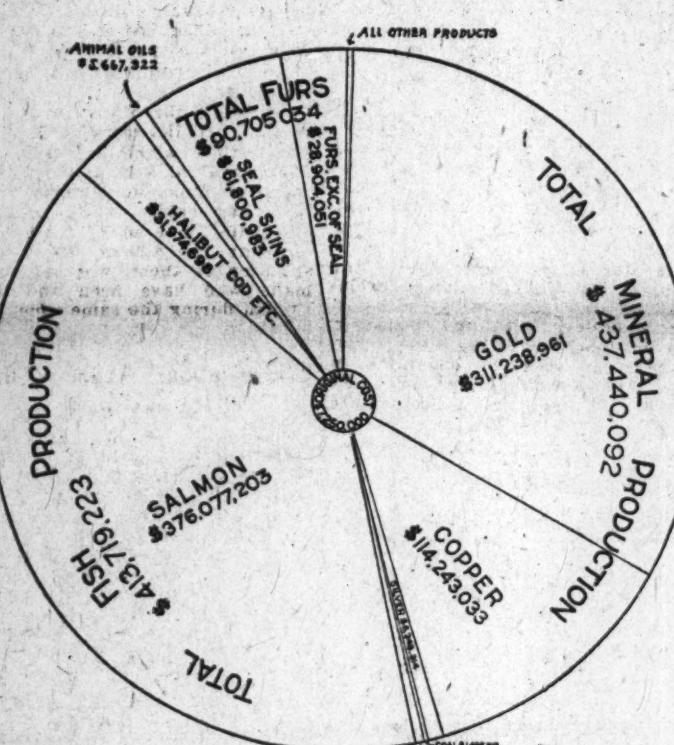


Diagram Illustrating Value of Alaska's Products From 1867 to 1919 as Compared With Original Cost to United States, Shown by Inner Circle

they were practically driven out by the United States Government.

No honest Alaskan disputes the basic facts of the case. At the time the Government began to tighten its grip on Alaska, and the doors of opportunity, one after another, were closed against individual effort, some of the conditions in the Territory admittedly called for check and correction; possibilities were pending which it was the duty of the Government to prevent. But that there was occasion for measures so sweeping and extreme, or that there has since been occasion for persistent and ever-increasing restrictions, Alaskans stoutly deny. The decline of Alaska's population is eloquent. To Alaskans it reveals gross enlargement of an original injustice.

### "Inestimable Riches"

"Inestimable riches and hidden treasures" says the official statement, "are still hermetically sealed in its natural recesses, awaiting development." To be sure they are. But Alaskans maintain that the sealing processes of the Government have been far more effectual than those of nature. And as they were applied to one of Alaska's resources after another; as capital found itself denied opportunity for legitimate investment, and individual Alaskans found themselves without means of livelihood, the territorial population, as the official statement observes, "began to dwindle." It has been dwindling ever since.

The Government's change of policy toward Alaska, begun in 1906 with the withdrawal of vast areas of the public lands from settlement and use, was laudably designed to prevent fraud; to make it impossible for massed capital, working in the open or under cover, to secure control of any

kinds by the numerous bureaux at the national capital; deferred action, delayed decisions, the failure or refusal of Congress to enact laws by which the course of any enterprise or undertaking might be fixed—these are the major factors contributing to Alaska's confusion and backward progress.

### Thirty-five Authorities

Thirty-five departments and bureaux of the Federal Government, attempting to perform no less than 135 distinct and separate functions, have authority in the administration of Alaska's affairs. From time to time these departments and bureaux have caused the issuance of more than 300 executive proclamations or orders, each one taking away from Alaskans some of the rights and privileges freely enjoyed by American citizens everywhere else, even, to some extent, in foreign lands. Only a few of these orders have been issued on authority granted by act of Congress, and in such cases Alaskans insist that Congress has not always been well advised. By far the greater number of executive orders, they assert, have no

meantime, the Egyptian Government against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

Meantime, an indemnity act indemnifies the Egyptian Government

against the consequences resulting from the measures taken under martial law.

Furthermore, the British military authorities continue to exercise the powers resulting from the various proclamations relating to the execution of the peace treaties, and they will retain possession of all property requisitioned, pending negotiations between the two governments after convocation of the Egyptian Parliament.

</div

## BOSTON GIRLS LEARN TRADES IN BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS

**City Opens School in Fenway—Converted Apartment House Cost \$400,000, and Is Worth \$1,000,000**

Through heavy mahogany doors into a marble hallway, with curving sweep of marble stairs and a great bow of leaded glass through which the light shone softly on carved mahogany settees and classic casts; wrought iron balustrade and elevator shaft in graceful design, pupils of the Trade School for Girls in Boston entered their new home at 56 The Fenway and Hemenway Street this week, and took possession. Needles, scissors and pencils were piled with a new sense of beauty's meaning and appreciation of its application to things of every day. From shabby, inadequate buildings where they had successfully striven to produce the beautiful amid unbeautiful surroundings, the girls came to find beauty of line, color, texture and composition on every hand.

It is probably true that this building is the most elegant public school structure to be found, yet it is eminently suitable for the uses to which it is to be put, an ideal place in which girls of Massachusetts may fit themselves, free of charge, to enter the trades and to become thorough housekeepers.

Stained and leaded glass doors and windows, marble floors, carved San Domingo mahogany paneling, plate glass mirrors in walls and doors, electrolights of ancient Greek design in bright bronze, are embellishments no school board would consider itself justified in providing its pupils from public funds under ordinary circumstances, but as good is always being manifested in ways the human mind does not foresee, so this building came and placed itself in the hands of the school authorities, as it were, and asked to be kept. It would cost about \$1,000,000 to reproduce the building as it stands but it was secured at a total cost, including slight alterations, of \$400,000.

### Each Department Distinct

Architecturally, both inside and out, it is an adaptation of the Louis XVI period to the demands of a modern American apartment house, for which it was originally constructed. Its division into suites which gives the upper three floors to one apartment, each, and the lower two to two duplex apartments, enables the school to carry out a long cherished plan of the master, Miss Florence E. Leadbetter, to organize the different departments of the school as distinctly as the colleges composing a university are organized as to faculty and housing, except that in the school all are under one roof.

There is only one time when all departments may come together. That is when it is chosen to have some big assembly in the school or to use the organ, with which the building is equipped. Then they will gather on the upper floor, which is the most sumptuously fitted of all the suites. There an "Eolian pipe organ has been installed, electrically controlled. It is built in a small alcove opening from the large, marble-tiled reception hall with stained glass skylight and windows. These have electric bulbs on the outer side so that they may be illuminated at will. Two classic pillars define the entrance to the chapel, or alcove, which has been furnished in Gothic style. A rose window over the organ and deep blues, purple and green in a large side window cast a churchly light over the seats arranged like choir stalls, on either side of the chapel, and reproductions of bas relief from the ancient masters.

On occasion the double-entrance doors to each suite may be opened and the music sent rolling through the building, adding the rhythm and harmonies of sound to those of line, color and materials that prevail throughout the building.

For ordinary occasions each suite has its own assembly hall. One of the duplex suites has a particularly beautiful one, the stairs sweeping in a graceful line from the floor to a landing midway up, branch on either side in two flights of steps to the floor above which serves as a balcony with delicately spindled railing, while the low, broad landing furnishes a rostrum.

### Plenty of Recreation Space

Added beauty is given the building by its outlook over the Fenway with trees and shrubs, winding paths and roadways, its curving river with its rushes and ducks, its bridges, its flowers and its birds and great expanse of the always beautiful sky. This park will serve as a playground for the girls both winter and summer, but the large, cemented basement provides a place for inclement weather and those games that are better performed within doors.

Beautiful as the building is, it is utilitarian as well. The girls will learn there to cook and clean, to wash and iron, and will be taught the proper care of sinks, stoves, drapes, etc., bathrooms, fine woods and marble, and it is believed these tasks will seem less tiresome and more pleasant, and their necessity more apparent, than they often appeared to be in the minds of the students in the building they have just left, but which, despite its shortcomings, always held for them the atmosphere of home.

This thought of home is one of the important things that is to be carried from the old building to the new. Miss Leadbetter lays stress upon it. She wants her girls to be home-makers and home-keepers in the truest sense. With such ideals, she believes, the details of care become welcome handmaids to the end sought.

**Has Room to Expand Courses**

The department of millinery and design will occupy the top or fifth floor of the building. Advanced dressmaking, tailoring, trimmings, cutting and fitting compose the department to be located on the fourth floor. The preparatory girls will occupy the third floor, trying out the different trades to see for which one they seem best adapted. One of the duplex suites will be used for machine operating. Five rooms are to contain 16 machines for advanced girls and four rooms will contain eight machines for different types of work. The girls will learn to make shirts, misses' uniforms,

house-dresses and aprons. The other duplex will contain the business and other administrative offices and the library. It is probable that there will be installed there a new department of office practice to train girls for positions as office assistants, able to file, address envelopes, shop, and so on, for which there is considerable demand.

Each suite is to have its own dining room and kitchen, where the students will cook and serve luncheons for students and teachers, or catering is one of the important subjects taught at the school. Enlarged accommodations make possible the addition or development of new lines of work, such as dyeing, already introduced, but done little with because of lack of space.

The school is expected to accommodate 1000 girls. Most of the students have left other schools at 14 or 15 years of age and are children of parents from non-English speaking countries or were born there themselves. One task of the school is to equip them with American home standards. The school is in session the year round and during the winter has evening as well as day classes. Much of the old furniture, of necessity, has been transferred to the new buildings, but will be used only until such time as other furniture of design and color suited to the new surroundings can be obtained.

## VERDICT INCREASES DRY LAW FORCES

### Massachusetts Decision Makes All Police Forces and Criminal Courts Dry Machinery

AUBURN, Me., July 6 (Special)—Direct and far-reaching in its bearing on the enforcement of the prohibitory laws, not only in Massachusetts, but in Maine, New York or any other state, according to Seth May of Auburn, federal prohibition director for Maine, is the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the case of David Gouliis against Justice Arthur P. Stone of the third district court of eastern Middlesex; for under it, "the entire police force and the entire criminal court machinery are available by law for the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act."

"This decision recognizes the right of any municipal court or trial justice to issue warrants for the arrest of offenders against the national prohibitory act, and to bind them over to the United States Court," said Prohibition Director May to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It corroborates a former decision, made under similar circumstances in California and is certainly a source of much satisfaction to all of us who are trying to enforce the federal laws supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

### Judges Did Not Know Power

"This decision means that federal agents should be able to obtain process against offenders against this act at all points in this or any other state. Hitherto, in Maine, when my agents applied for warrants, the local judges were often unaware of their power to comply. I have pressed them in the past to issue warrants, as there was only the California decision on which to act. Now the Massachusetts Supreme Court decision will make me more sure of my position and I shall avail myself of this aid. Search warrants can also be issued to federal agents now."

"This decision recognizes the right of the United States to borrow the court and police machinery of the various states in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. This does not mean, I take it, that the state officers are legally obligated to do this work; but that they have ample authority to do so."

Director May pointed out that the real purpose back of the demand for federal enactments today is not to centralize power to the disadvantage of self-government, but rather to obtain uniformity of legislation, leaving to local officials acting under their own state's authority the administration of the laws. The Eighteenth Amendment, he said, sought just this.

### Statute Quoted

The people of the several states are the power back of their respective governments and of the national Government. They possess unquestioned right to apportion power as they see fit between the State and the Nation. If they elect to speak through a federal constitutional amendment both to the Congress and to the several state governments as they did in the instance of prohibition their demand has a common meaning to both.

The opinion by the Massachusetts Supreme Court valued so highly by Director May quotes from Section 104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme court or superior court, chief or first justice of common please, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any state where he may be found and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders of the United States, arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense.

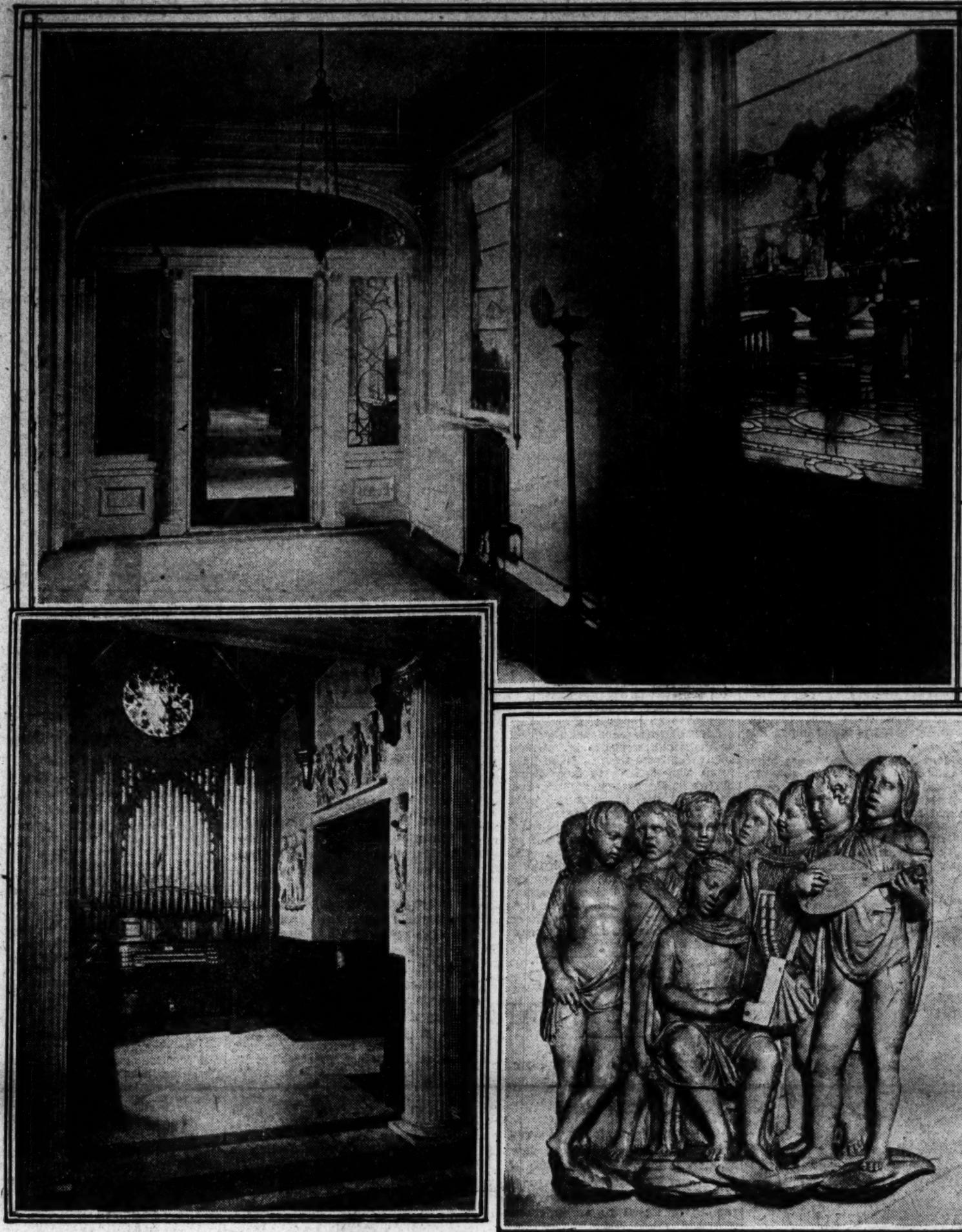
**POST AND AMERICAN TIE**

The Boston Post nine and Boston American played a six-inning tie at the Columbia Park playground yesterday in the Boston National League, the score being 6 to 6. The game will be replayed later. Pitcher Cooney of the Post struck out 14 batters. Pickles, also of the Post, made a triple and home run. The score by innnings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston Post	2	2	4	5	6	R.H.E.			
Boston American	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	1

Batteries—Cooney and Phelps; Fieble and Keefe. Umpire—Leo Sheehan.

## Beauty and Utility Are Combined in Trade School



Upper—One of the Corridors in Trade School for Girls in Boston, Showing Door With Mirror, Leaded Glass Panels, Stained Glass Windows and Classic Lamps

Lower Left—Chapel, Showing Pipe Organ, Classic Columns and Arched and Beamed Ceiling

Lower Right—Bas Relief on Wall of Chapel, Portraying Music

### NEW RIVER CO. CUTS OUTPUT RATHER THAN SELL COAL AT LOSS

The mines of the New River Company produced 171,000 tons of coal in June, a drop of 24,000 tons from May, when 195,000 tons were produced, and comparing with 154,000 tons in April.

The decreased output last month from May was entirely due to the sharp break in coal prices. Coal at tidewater is now selling at \$5.35 to \$5.50 a gross ton, equal to around \$2.50 a ton at the mine. At that price it is figured the operators in the New River field stand to lose more than 50 cents a ton.

The New River management has refused to ship a ton of coal unless in so doing it can make more than a new dollar for an old. The company has stopped shipping to tidewater, except on old contracts. It refuses to ship there on any new business at less than \$6 a gross ton at tidewater.

Business at present is largely confined to prepared business in the west, on which there is a profit. The mines will continue to operate largely on that basis until prices at tidewater show a change for the better.

### BOSTON SECOND IN IMPORT DUTIES

Willfred W. Lufkin, collector of the Port of Boston, announced yesterday that collections of duties on imports coming into Boston for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to \$63,631,063.93, thereby making Boston the second port in the United States in the value of its imports. The collections made until July of this year amount to more than three times the collections of last year, the collector said, and nearly 2½ times the record made in 1912 of \$29,236,000. The total value of the imports here in the year just ended was \$349,413,821.

The cost of collection, Mr. Lufkin said, of \$1 in duty is now 1½ cents, while it formerly was 7½ cents.

The fact that 95 per cent of the imports consisted of raw materials for New England manufacture, proved, so Mr. Lufkin said, that industry is prosperous in this section of the country. The collector said that the employment of the South Boston army base gave to the customs officials in this port the facilities whereby such large amounts of imports could be handled.

### HUMANE SOCIETY REPORTS FOR MONTH

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today, President Francis H. Rowley announces that hydrant stations for the watering of horses have been opened at Post Office Square, corner of Atlantic Avenue and Commercial Street; Copley Square; corner of Causeway and Staniford Streets, and on Hanover Street between Union and Blackstone streets. During June, officers of the society investigated 662 cases, made

30 prosecutions, with 25 convictions and took 89 horses from work.

From field workers and volunteers of the American Humane Education Society received reports of 193 new Bands of Mercy, in June. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized by the Parent American Society is 143,096. Membership in the Jack London Club has now reached 283,274.

Mary, Mary, not contrary,  
How does your garden grow?

"Peas, potatoes, corn and beans,  
And squashes, row on row."

Mary, Mary, not contrary,  
How do you cool your crops?

And because it's too interesting to tell in rhyme, Modern Mary answers in prose.

"I boil the peas 'till crinkly,  
Season with salt and pepper and  
then add a heaping spoon of

**Nucoa**  
*The Delightful Spread for Bread*

to bring out their sweetness.

"I boil the potatoes and cream to a fluffy deliciousness with Nucoa.

"I boil the lima beans and corn and bring them together as Succotash—with Nucoa melting in for richness and flavor. Most of the squash goes into pies, the crusts of which are flaky and tender because Nucoa makes them so.

"Honest to goodness, I wouldn't want a garden if I couldn't have Nucoa."

**N.B.** And so all modern Marys will say when they find that Nucoa adds to the sweetness of that right-out-of-the-garden flavor of fresh vegetables—that it adds to bread the rich Spread it needs—and that it subtracts from their Spread bills—cuts them "half in two."

THE BEST FOODS, INC.



Phone • Main 2515  
W. B. Bastian Mfg. Co.  
2117 Violet Street  
Los Angeles • California

## REPORT CALLED VALUABLE WORK

### Connecticut Governor Urges Study of Rail Situation

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6.—The report of the joint New England railroad committee is a very valuable work for these states, said Governor Templeton yesterday, following his return from Poland Springs, Me., where he attended the conference of New England governors. He said:

The conference of New England governors was originally suggested by Governor Estes, not for the purpose of discussing the railroads open, but purely for the purpose of bringing together the chief executives of the New England states. He felt that the problem confronting the six states were bound to be similar and that an interchange of ideas would be mutual. So the invitation was extended. To me it was most interesting and instructive to observe how similar after all were the questions which confronted our several states.

With regard to the matter of consolidating the railroads, he said nothing to what has already been given out. The report of the joint railroad commission is a voluminous one and most thorough. It will bear the closest study. That study we all propose to give it. And when we meet again in August we shall have the situation more clearly in mind. Meanwhile we have requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to defer any hearings on the subject until the people of New England can digest the report.

Irrespective of whatever conclusions may ultimately be arrived at, I feel that the railroad commission can do a most valuable work for New England, since it has marshalled facts as they have never been marshalled before. And when the facts of any problem are brought together, some worth while solution is sure to follow when the subject is approached with courage and vigor. This is a problem of a very big one, indeed, but it is not too big for New England to solve.

### BAND OF CITIZENS TO ENFORCE LAW

#### Somerville Alliance to Assist in Routing Bootlegger

Somerville, in forming a Citizens' Alliance for Law Enforcement, has joined the ranks of Massachusetts communities actively organizing for vigorous local enforcement of prohibition laws. One hundred leading citizens have pledged their support to the new organization which has declared its confidence in Mayor Webster, the police and courts of the city, and has promised the backing of outspoken public opinion and assistance in the campaign against the bootlegger, if needed. A marked increase in liquor prosecutions, convictions and fines is already reported.

The executive committee of the alliance is composed of 21 members: the original group of five appointed by the Federation of Women's Church Societies, and four from each of the four sections of the city. The officers and subcommittees members are: Chairman, J. Calder Gordon; vice-chairman, Dr. A. H. Carville; secretary, Mrs. William S. Howe; treasurer, Clarence S. Farnum; Finance committee, C. S. Farnum, Mrs. C. P. Lincoln, and F. W. Heater. Legislative committee, W. E. Loveless, Mrs. P. E. Thayer, and the Rev. G. A. Woodcock. Educational committee, the Rev. E. W. Whipple, R. F. Allen and Mrs. William Goudie. Law enforcement committee, Howard A. Butler, R. W. Rosborough, E. F. Bertwell, W. Emery Taylor, Samuel Dupratus and E. F. Morton. Publicity committee, Mrs. E. H. Simmons, and J. Calder Gordon.

An International Daily Newspaper  
Member Associated Press  
Published in Boston and Read Throughout the World

**E**VERYONE who reads a newspaper seeks more than a bare recital of the day's events. You, perhaps, like to know what is going on in the world of Music. Another may be interested in Art, another in Finance, and so on.

In THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR you will find interesting departments devoted to Finance, Sports, Politics, Literature, Education, Art, Drama, Music, the Household. You will find all that a clean, informative daily newspaper should offer to you and your family—and nothing that it should not.

If you would like to receive the Monitor daily in your home, send your subscription on the coupon below.

To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for

One year, \$9.00

Six Months, \$4.50

Three Months, \$2.25

SPECIAL—Six Weeks' Trial Subscription \$1.00

Herewith find \$.....

(Please write plainly)

Name.....

Address.....</p

# TWILIGHT TALES

## Sea-Grass House

ONE of the favorite playgrounds of the twins, while they were visiting in Maine, was an old house which was being pulled down. The front was completely demolished, so that the appearance was that of a huge doll house. The stairs, laid flat against the rear wall, always had a particularly doll-house-like look to Marjorie who, when she and Tim slid down them, bump, bump, bump, on an old tray they found in the ruins, felt like two mechanical dolls themselves.

One day when the Twins arrived, ready for a lot of fun in the old place, they found a man hanging away at the walls. The plaster was falling in blocks and the dust whirling about in a cloud. Marjorie began to cry: "Our dear, dear house," she wailed. "They'll tear down our precious little staircase and chop it up."

All at once she felt some one behind her, and checking her sobs, to turn her head, she saw a tall, thin man.

"What are you crying about, little girl?" he asked.

"We don't want them to knock the house down," Tim answered; "we like to play in it."

"And besides—" added Marjorie, and then she stopped.

The old gentleman smiled. "And besides you love it," he finished with quick understanding. "Well, so do I. for it was my home for 60 years. But I'm afraid you couldn't guess just specifically in what I love best of all."

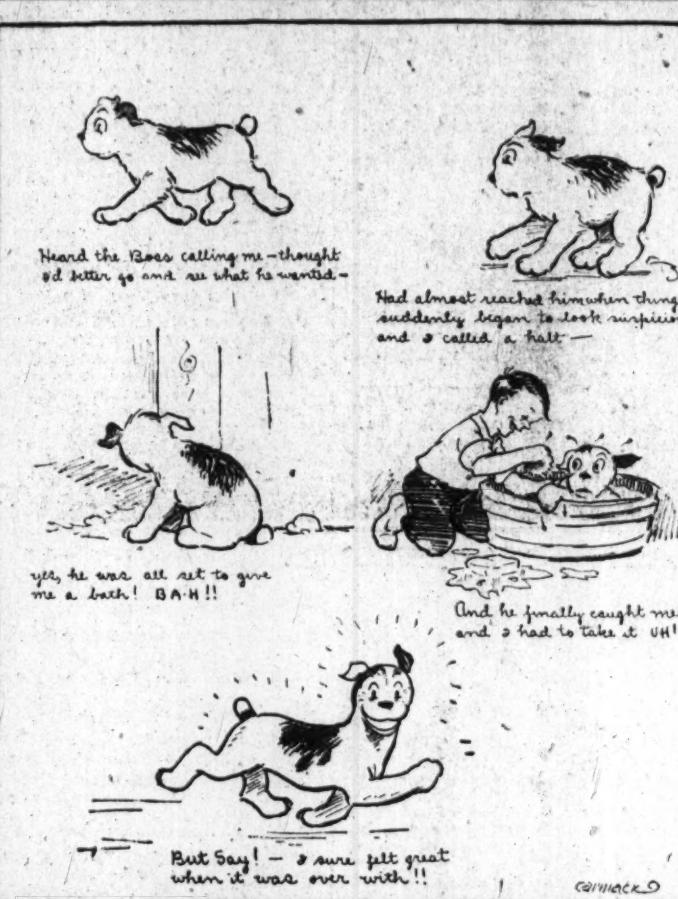
"The staircase," said Marjorie.

"I do love the little old staircase," said the gentleman, "but there's something else. Come with me."

The workman had stopped pounding a few moments before, and was eating his lunch under a tree. The three visitors entered the room, whose walls were laid bare to the laths. "See this funny thing," said the stranger, breaking off from behind the wood a thick paper sandwich, so to speak. "This," he continued, "I made myself when I was a boy. I made all the lining for the walls of this room. Pull the meat out of the sandwich," he added, laughing as handed the queer chunk to Marjorie.

"It's more like dried-up lettuce," said she, tugging at long strands of something resembling seaweed.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Rome

**Rome, July 6** THERE is a growing tendency among opponents of the Government to divide Fascismo into two sections—the so-called Mussolinian and Fascismo. The former term applies to the untiring efforts of Signor Mussolini, who has gained a personal prestige throughout the country unparalleled in the annals of modern Italian history. He is still the acknowledged leader of the party, but many other leaders have sprung up in several places, especially in the northern provinces, assuming the rôle of dictators, in imitation of their leader. Signor Mussolini has called strictly to order these gentlemen, whom he describes as "those who occupy the second row of the stalls," and has dismissed all those who persisted in their attitude.

None the less the party is not united as it was six months ago, and certainly if the Premier could get rid of all the troublesome members of his party he would have no serious opposition. In a recent speech he delivered at Padua, the Premier clearly stated that he would never abandon Fascismo because "I created it, reared it, fortified it, chastised it, and still hold it in my fist." In another speech he said, "When the Fascist no longer had to fight their enemies they could allow themselves the luxury to fight among themselves, but if the enemy were to raise its head they would immediately form again a solid block."

The relations between the regular army and the Fascist Voluntary Militia for National Safety are not very cordial, and members of the former are jealous of the excessive importance which is daily being gained by the latter. Indeed officers of the regular army openly complain that many of their former subalterns have been raised to the highest ranks in the militia, and make bitter comparisons.

There are many who suggest that the militia should be suppressed and that the "Black Shirts" should be enrolled in the regular army, "where they would find ample scope for their energies and ideals." But apparently Signor Mussolini is not of this opinion, for the Fascist militia has still to play an important part in the future development of the Fascist revolution. Many have criticized Signor Mussolini because he has refused to make the militia swear allegiance to the King, but the Premier stated recently that such an oath was not necessary because it was only a "party militia" and because the King, "as the symbol of the eternity of the Fatherland," should not be associated with the interests of a single party.

A new custom has lately been introduced in Rome which has met with considerable popularity to the detriment of old traditions and history. The latest fashion is for poets and artists to go to the Coliseum or to the Forum, or on the Palatine Hill, and there recite verses of their own. With such a suggestive background the poet meets a sure success and draws a much larger audience than under ordinary circumstances. One thing of greater importance to a rising artist is that the next day he sees his name in all the newspapers of the city. This custom added to the little respect shown to the other historical places in Rome has been the

up out of the reach of waves and spray, knocking each other about, too, as boys will. After a while it dried and we gave a party; all our neighbors came in and helped us sew or glue the sea grass to paper. What fun we had at that party! As I talk I seem to taste again those brown doughnuts and the thick cream on the apple pie!"

"But why did you want to make the sea-grass sandwiches?" asked Tim.

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"But why did you want to make the sea-grass sandwiches?" asked Tim.

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece of it to remember the house you love and the old man who was once a boy, helping to build it."

"Why, we were building this house, young man, and the grass has the power of keeping out cold. In those days people made things for their own homes. Today you might order sea-grass lining from a factory, but we had all the fun of gathering it and preparing it ourselves. Here, little girl, take this piece

# Education Has Broken Through the Walls of Schools and Promises World Amity

## N. E. A. RENEWS ITS CAMPAIGN FOR EDUCATION CABINET POST

### Unanimous Adoption of Strayer Report Seen as Firm Support for Towner-Sterling Measure

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 (Staff Correspondence)—President Harding has tentatively endorsed the Towner-Sterling Bill providing for federal aid to education in the states and Cabinet representation, and congressmen are lining up in support of the bill, according to Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, chairman of the National Education Association's legislative commission. In his report yesterday to the delegate assembly meeting in Oakland he forecast the bill's early enactment into law. Unanimous adoption of this report registered the association's continuing approval of the bill by the delegate body in its sixty-first annual convention at Oakland and San Francisco this week.

"We have been in conference with the President of the United States, with congressmen and senators, and with organized groups of laymen throughout the United States," said Dr. Strayer. "The President has, through the report of Walter F. Brown, chairman, representing the President on the Committee of Congress on the Reorganization of the Executive Departments of the Government, proposed the establishment of a Department of Education. This recommendation has not yet come before the Congress for action." He added:

We are persuaded from the advice which we have received from representatives and senators that national recognition for education through the establishment of a Department of Education may be realized in the next session of Congress. We know by virtue of the vote of the National League of Women Voters of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Committee for a Department of Education, the American Federation of Labor, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, the Supreme Court, Southern Jurisdiction, and the enthusiastic endorsement that have come from organized groups of citizens from one end of this country to the other, that the cause for which this association has stood for consistently during the last five years has today an increased and overwhelming support from laymen.

#### State Interest in Education

We have found evidence in support of our contention that the national Government should take steps to remove illiteracy, the Americanization of foreign-born, the training of teachers, the development of a more adequate program of physical education and health service, and the equalization of educational opportunity, from the investigation of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which shows that per capita income in the several states varies from \$245 in one state to \$850 in that state in which the people enjoy the largest income per capita. We have found as well that in four out of six of the states showing the lowest per capita income, the people are devoting a larger percentage of their income to the support of public education than the people of the wealthy State of New York.

We hold it is unjust to require the people of one state to tax themselves twice as heavily as do the people of another state for the accomplishment of a national purpose. We believe that the support of public education is more certain after a national concern for the building of the world, the maintenance of investigation that makes for increased productivity of our farms, or the development of our commerce. The safety of the Nation, the perpetuity of our form of government, and the economic prosperity of the Nation depend upon the education provided for all the children of the Nation.

Money devoted to education is capital invested in the well-being of our society, and this capital invested in education is more essential to the prosperity of the Nation than is money invested in railroads.

We have established in the minds of those who live in the American public schools the necessity for national recognition of education through the establishment of a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet. We are just as certain that the principle of national aid in support of education must be accepted by all who believe in making good the American ideal of equality of opportunity.

**Bill to Be Reinroduced**

The Towner-Sterling Bill, before the last Congress will be reintroduced before the Congress of the United States when it meets in its next session. It has been established that the provisions of this measure guarantee to the states the administration, supervision, and control of their schools, while furnishing to them the leadership, the support for scientific investigation, and the federal aid without which we cannot carry forward to full fruition our American program of education. We ask that you co-operate with us in continuing to fight for the program embodied in that measure until it shall be enacted into law.

The conservative views of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, head of the Carnegie Foundation, cautioning against too liberal development and support of public school education in America were scored by John W. Cabot, national secretary of the association, in his report to the convention.

Other reports read and approved by the general assembly were: The classical investigation by Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school, Princeton University; rural schools, by John F. Sims, president of the state normal school, Stevens Point, Wis.; school tenure, by Emma L. Dacre, San Francisco; teachers' pensions, by Miss Mary McSkimmon, Brookline, Mass.; co-ordination of research agencies by Jess H. Newton, Denver, Colo.; thrift in education, by Arthur H. Chamberlain, San Francisco; illiteracy by Miss Cora W. Stewart, Frankfort, Ky., and field reports by Secretaries J. O. En-

gleman and Miss Charl Ormond Williams of Washington, D. C.

Dean West made a plea for re-evaluation of classical learning in the schools. His defense of Latin and Greek was vigorous. These were as disciplining as mathematics and as essential to a scholarly understanding of English as the study of English itself.

#### Rural School Attendance

Mr. Sims' report on rural school conditions in America was informative.

"The rural school ministers to one-third of America's school children and one-half of our populations."

To insure a literate citizenry the rural school must be made the equal of the city school for the 12 years of work," he said.

"Rural self-satisfaction and transfer of allegiance from country to city is leaving the sluggards to comply with the law and evade it where possible."

Mr. Sims urged larger taxation and administrative units and federal aid as specified by the Towner-Sterling bill.

"Uncertainty of tenure is a major handicap to the upbuilding of strong professionalism among teachers," Mrs. Dacre told the assembly, and a pension system was outlined to insure against indigency.

"There is but one method by which this can be accomplished," said Miss McSkimmon. "The plan must be based upon a recognition that each act of service of each teacher in the system creates a proportional fraction of obligation, to pay a retirement benefit. To meet the liability thus created, a retirement fund must be provided. This fund must be built up year by year as the service is rendered, so that when the time of retirement arrives, the money to provide the benefit in full will be actually available."

"This fund must be recognized as the teacher's own, because it has been earned by service. The teacher can justly be deprived of any part of it, either as a penalty for failure to meet in full an arbitrary definition of old age, or as a contribution to make good a deficiency because the state has failed to accumulate the necessary fund for some other teacher."

#### Dictionary of Education

Mr. Newton reviewed two years of committee study to classify educational materials and nomenclature that clearer, more generally accepted definitions might be established. The task of writing a dictionary of educational terms awaits the new federal department of education, he said.

The committee report on thrift education involves the rewriting of textbooks in our schools, said Mr. Chamberlain. "Our eight years of apprenticeship on the thrift committee has clearly demonstrated that much of our arithmetic and English and civic and the remaining subjects of the curriculum are taught today as in years past, without proper application to the problems of everyday existence. Such teaching is ephemeral. To integrate the thrift activities and projects with the regular school subjects is to give vitality and meaning to lessons that may seem to bear no relation to the real life of the individual. What more appropriate than that the actual working out of such a course of study in thrift, or rather a course of study with thrift applications, should be taken up aggressively in the schools of this country."

"Willing ear was given to the ap-

peal of our committee by the school authorities of Oakland, a special com-

mittee was named, and a number of conferences held. This committee

chaired the course of study com-

mittee of Oakland to plan the work

and lay out the problems and projects

in the various subjects. The schools

of Oakland have already accomplished

excellent results in thrift teaching,

both elementary and high schools."

#### N. E. A. Popularization

The reports of field secretaries told of intensive pioneering work in the several states to popularize the National Education Association. A continual campaign is being waged by the head force for the Towner-Sterling bill. Groups are organizing for discussion of its provisions, and the means by which it may be enacted into law. "A sufficient number of letters from directors of summer schools have already come to me to warrant the prediction that at least 200,000 teachers in America during July and August will be so instructed and won to the standard of the national association," declared Mr. Engleman, in his report.

That the National Education Asso-

ciation has become a national factor in the eradication of illiteracy was shown by Miss Stewart, in her report as chairman of the illiteracy commission. Two national illiteracy conferences, one international and six regional meetings indicate the 12 months' activity of the commission.

In his study of illiteracy condi-

tions," said Miss Stewart, "this com-

mision has carefully analyzed the sta-

tical reports gathered by the United

States Census Bureau in 1920, has

come into public libraries all over the

country, searching reports and maga-

zines and periodicals, and has sub-

scribed to various clipping bureaus to

the Ward-Stevens Musical

Settings of

#### The Beatitudes

Blessed Are the Poor in Spirit  
Blessed Are They That Mourn  
Blessed Are the Meek  
Blessed Are They Which Do Hunger  
Blessed Are the Merciful  
Blessed Are the Pure in Heart  
Blessed Are the Peacemakers  
Blessed Are They Which Are Persecuted

High Low

Price each, 40 cents, net

G. Schirmer Music

Stores, Inc.

630 S. Hill Street 128-04

Los Angeles, Cal.

24 branches in Los Angeles,  
Hollywood, Pasadena,  
Long Beach, Glendale, Burbank,  
South Pasadena, Santa Monica,  
Eagle Rock, Montebello,  
San Pedro, Huntington Beach  
and Lakewood.

Resources Exceed \$180,000,000

**SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**The Citizens Banks**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**The Citizens Banks**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**The Citizens Banks**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

**Security Trust & Savings Bank**  
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST  
HEAD OFFICE 5th and Spring St. GUARANTY OFFICE 7th and Spring St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Combined Resources \$76,000,000  
and a cordial welcome.

</div

# Lasting Peace Which Needs No Armed Backing Is Envisaged by World Educators

## BANNING WAR BY RIGHT TEACHING IS SEEN AS SCHOOLS' HIGHEST AIM

### Closing Session of World Conference on Education Marked by Earnest Appeals for Peace

**SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (Staff Correspondence)—**Accomplishments, aspirations and plans for future action which have resulted from the various sessions of the World Conference on Education during its week of progress here, and from the meetings of the National Education Association, here and in Oakland, were unfolded to a joint meeting of delegates last night. A living hope that future peace among the nations will stand upon a solid foundation of mutual understanding and trust, engendered by a higher, true form of education and unbroken by the thought of war, was expressed on every hand at the farewell meeting of educators of the United States with those of other lands.

It was an earnest, eager group of world delegates which filled the main floor of Exposition Auditorium last night and an earnest and no easier group of interested San Franciscans which filled the balconies to hear the final message of progress coming from the sessions of the past few days.

E. J. Sainsbury, president of the National Union of Teachers of England accepted the invitation to take part in the world conference, being fully impressed with the urgency and importance of establishing amity and concord among the nations of the world, through education.

**World Federation Advocates**  
We would gladly welcome a federation of teachers with a view to accomplishing that end, and it appears to us that the time is opportune for such a federation on really international lines.

This conference, therefore, appears to indicate to us these desirable aims, so that we are anxious to pass through the world to secure peace through the education of the children.

The failure to educate people in international affairs has produced and will produce evil results.

A good understanding and a feeling of trust must be engendered among the nations, and this is possible, in the long run, only by leading the nations in the schools, for "the world is saved by the breath of school children."

Whatever, therefore, we wish to see introduced into the life of the people must first be introduced into the schools.

Dr. M. Sawayanagi, president of the Japanese Imperial Education Association of Tokyo, enlarged upon the need of education in the world, especially through education when he said:

The peace of the pre-war period was called an armed peace. It was so framed that when the balance of power was lost even to the slightest degree, nations were thrown immediately into battles; and this is the very reason why we must do something more to prepare. Peace, hereafter, should be such that it needs no armed support. True peace is one which should stand by itself. I do not mean that peace has satisfactorily established itself already, because in order that peace may stand firmly by itself ground must be cultivated so that roots of peace may spread deeply and widely. Peace is beginning to be able to stand by itself without outward support. I consider this the great change in human history, foretelling the birth of the new order of the world.

**Super-State Forecast**  
Teachers of every nation should impress deeply upon the thoughts of the rising generation the highest principle, that the welfare of the world must be considered equally as important as the welfare of their own nation.

In this way, each child should be trained to become a worthy citizen of his country and at the same time become the better for it.

From now on we must maintain this idea as the most vital and fundamental one. It must be taught thoroughly to the children and treated as the primary duty of every nation's happiness. In this way, each child should be trained to become a worthy citizen of his country and at the same time become the better for it.

Nationalism must be reconciled with Internationalism, and patriotism must be combined with humanism. Nationalism which does not harmonize with Internationalism should not be tolerated nor patriotism, not in accord with humanism.

Dr. Sawayanagi strongly favored the adoption of Esperanto as a universal language by all nations, and included in all school curricula. Though pointing out that Esperanto takes no cognizance of Asiatic languages and is extremely difficult for Asiatics to master, he declared that "this is not the time to think only of one's own convenience."

**Woman's Great Opportunity**

Princess Santa Borghese of Rome, Italy, stressed the position of women and the home as educators of prime importance. She declared that while modern conditions are bringing women more and more into public life, and more than 3,000,000 women throughout the world are already teachers in the schools, the place where woman's influence is most greatly felt as a teacher is still in the home, where she

vise of Commissioner Grace G. Stanley, of Sacramento, Cal., is an address before the department of elementary education. "Wonderful opportunities in teaching await you who have initiative and originality," she continued. "A few years of work in such schools will bring the whole world to your doors to learn of you."

### LIBRARY SERVICE IS EDITOR'S TOPIC

#### Head of N. E. A. Journal Issues Call for Trained Leaders

**SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (Staff Correspondence)—**Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, in speaking before the library department of the association during its convention here, said:

The library in America stands for a unique idea. It is more than a mere marble monument to learning. It is more than a mere collection of accumulated wisdom. It stands for more. It is a means of education and recreation, ready-matter to those who happen to call for help. It stands for an ideal of informed intelligence, of sober and quiet consideration of serious things by the great masses of people upon whom our democratic institutions rest. There is so much in our life that is ephemeral and transient, and hurried that deliberate intelligence seems at times threatened with extinction.

The things that are dearest in our lives, that underlie our whole conception of the relations of men, depend upon regulating judgment by accumulated knowledge and patriotic purpose.

These are the things for which the library stands. They can be realized in their full power only by making the library a professional service as universal as the elementary school, only by bringing to every American community trained and devoted men and women who appreciate the mission of the free public library.

Universal compulsory education has become general in American states only within the past few years and the battle for the schools is perhaps now at its height. The battle for the library cause may not be so hard, but it is equally essential. May I suggest four ideals that librarians may do in a dynamic way:

1. Continue to render in the best way the service that existing financial support makes possible.

2. Continue the work on standards for library service of different types and apply these standards through surveys of local and state systems.

3. Teach in all schools the place of the library in our life as an institution supported by society to maintain the ideals and intelligence which schools exist to create.

Suppose the movement recently inaugurated by the American Library Association for the federal bureau of libraries charged with national leadership by experts in the investigation of library problems and the promotion of universal service.

### DRAMATIC STUDIES FOR PUPILS URGED

**SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6 (Staff Correspondence)—**"The mechanical project in the art of agriculture, where are taught certain fundamental processes necessary to success in the home garden, and in general productive agriculture, as well as a laboratory or observation plot, where the child may learn some of the elementary facts in the four units of instruction of agriculture: studies in plant life, in soil, in animal life and in management. The school garden is also a means of teaching the elements of landscape art, the artistic arrangement of flowers, shrubs and trees, thus giving higher standards of the artistic in life's environment."

"The United States," Mr. Kern said, "originally had beautiful landscape on every side, and the school garden can implant in the youth of the country a desire to build up what has been torn down and restore, to a large extent, much of the former beauty of the land."

Mrs. Cuddy told of her experience in dramatizing fairy tales and familiar myths and legends and showed how the impromptu play could be developed in the classroom from a story that has been told, after which she discussed the finished production, touching on some of the practical details of stage setting, lighting and costuming with particular reference to the problems of the school, having no equipment.

She also spoke of the essential part which music plays in these productions and discussed the difficulties to be overcome by the classroom teacher with no special dramatic training.

*"The Right Protection for Every Risk"*

*Allen J. Archer Co.  
IN SURANCE  
523 W. 6th St., Los Angeles  
Phone 60318*

**FITZGERALD'S**  
For the Advancement of Music  
The KNABE  
with the AMPICO  
Brunswick  
Phonographs & Records.  
**FITZGERALD'S MUSIC CO.**  
HILL STREET AT 121 & 129  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

**RURAL TESTING GROUND**  
**Golden Lantern Tea Room**  
is altogether charming and complete. It offers the most fastidious refreshments with the air of restfulness and delicious home cooked meals. Weekday Dinners \$2.00. Business Men's Luncheons. Also, a complete luncheon service. Special Sunday Dinner, 8 to 8 p.m., \$1.00.  
1047 West 6th St., Los Angeles  
Phone Wilshire 9072

**Individuality and charm in Sports Wear**  
**Apparel for WOMEN AND MISSES**  
In which Style, Quality and Low Prices are most successfully Combined  
Los Angeles  
**Woody Furt Inc.**  
721 West Seventh St., Los Angeles

**The Elite CATERERS AND CONFECTIONERS**  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
In Pasadena, 634 E. Colorado St.

Candies that you linger over, reluctant to part with the flavor of each delicious morsel—though you know that those left in the box are every bit as good!

Assorted chocolates, fondant candies, caramels, nougatines, hard candies, crystallized fruits, macaroons—you find the choicest sweetmeats here.

**The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes  
Manhattan Shirts  
Stetson Hats**

**Silverwoods Incorporated**  
BROADWAY AT SIXTH  
LOS ANGELES  
Long Beach Bakersfield

### SCHOOL GARDENS CALLED HELPFUL

#### Mr. Kern Tells N. E. A. Session Child Gardeners Learn Landscape Art

**SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (Staff Correspondence)—**The value of school gardens as a medium for teaching nature and elements of the landscape art, as well as living models in the study of agriculture, was discussed yesterday at a meeting of the School Garden Association of America, held here as one of the myriad gatherings included in the convention of the National Education Association.

One speaker declared that the home garden, a by-product of the school garden, provided the best possible contact between school and home, while others pointed out the many results of stimulated interest in gardening, including a realization of plans for beautifying cities and method of keeping country boys in the United States in the family or outside.

The home, however, is the first medium through which we can understand other individuals, communities, and nations, and the woman educator should constantly keep in mind, whether teaching in the family or outside.

The home is the greatest school in the world. Discipline in the family should gradually be enlarged to fulfill the needs of the community and the Nation. In this way a sense of duty will be born, for he looks upon it as he does upon his own family, of which he is an integral part.

The things that are dearest in our lives, that underlie our whole conception of the relations of men, depend upon regulating judgment by accumulated knowledge and patriotic purpose.

These are the things for which the library stands. They can be realized in their full power only by making the library a professional service as universal as the elementary school, only by bringing to every American community trained and devoted men and women who appreciate the mission of the free public library.

**Gardens to Increase**

"But," he said, "all that is of real social value survives any great social upheaval, and the word 'garden' will not disappear from the vocabulary of a nation of home builders." He continued:

"With an ever-increasing number of people the word garden will always be associated with all those terms that attempt to describe a happy home. If it is true that sound educational methods can furnish proper ideals, then it is quite possible that future educational procedure will result in finer garden ideals."

Mr. Kern indicated that there must be better garden methods than those of the past if children are to feel garden work a pleasure.

"Past garden practice has made an agricultural anarchist of many a boy or girl," he said. Enumerating the objects of school gardens, he concluded:

**"Observation Plot"**

The school garden is a practical project in the art of agriculture, where are taught certain fundamental processes necessary to success in the home garden, and in general productive agriculture, as well as a laboratory or observation plot, where the child may learn some of the elementary facts in the four units of instruction of agriculture: studies in plant life, in soil, in animal life and in management. The school garden is also a means of teaching the elements of landscape art, the artistic arrangement of flowers, shrubs and trees, thus giving higher standards of the artistic in life's environment."

"The United States," Mr. Kern said, "originally had beautiful landscape on every side, and the school garden can implant in the youth of the country a desire to build up what has been torn down and restore, to a large extent, much of the former beauty of the land."

F. H. Shackelford, supervisor of

**Auto Rental Service**

Limousines and Touring Cars  
By the HOUR AND WEEK  
Careful, Courteous Chauffeurs

**BROWN AND WHITE CABS**

MAIN 700 Los Angeles

COLORADO 10 Pasadena

**RICHARDSON'S**  
1515 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Let me show you what we have in photographs that are finer.

**Distinctive Picture Framing**

**LUMBER**  
HARDWOOD FLOORS  
SAFES AND DOORS  
HARDWARE ETC.

Careful attention to all fixtures at the residence downtown service department and display room.

**WOODHEAD LUMBER CO.**

914 S. Main St. Tel. 829-431  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**BOOS BROS.**

Let this name be your guide to BETTER EATING.

Enjoy California's delicious food delicacies in the wholesome dining environments of Boos Bros. Cafeterias.

Convenient locations are conveniently located for quick service.

LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO CATALINA

Where Quality Matters

**BEKINS**

Fire Proof Storage  
1335 South Figueroa

**CALIFORNIA'S BIGGEST STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS**

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Manhattan Shirts

Stetson Hats

**Silverwoods Incorporated**

BROADWAY AT SIXTH

LOS ANGELES

Long Beach Bakersfield

**Birch-Smith Furniture Co.**

3625 S. Grand Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

"Trustees in Storage"

Phone: 60204

Without obligation to me, kindly send detailed information regarding your storage service, rates, etc., and shipping instructions for my household goods.

Name.....

R. F. D. or Street and No. ....

City and State.....

### NEW PRESIDENT OF N. E. A. CHALLENGES SCHOOL ENEMIES

#### Miss Jones to War on Economy Shouters, "Thought Shapers," "Mobocracy" Theorists, and Conservatives

**SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6 (Staff Correspondence)—**Miss Olive Jones, public school principal of New York City, who was elected president of the National Education Association for the ensuing year at the closing session today of the association's sixty-first convention, in an interview with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor said:

"I am satisfied with the present system of private education from kindergarten to college post-graduate work entirely detached from foreign influences would constitute a menace. With the last element actually added and gained in the growth of private schools in America. A perfectly co-ordinated system of private education from kindergarten to college post-graduate work entirely detached from foreign influences would constitute a menace. With the last element actually added and gained in the growth of private schools in America.

**Private School Problem**  
There is a growing body of people in America who boast that they never saw the inside of a public school. Because the American public school system offers opportunity for a healthy clash of ideals among the students, it is the key to efficient Americanization work, and I am not satisfied with its slow dissemination among the rank and file of our teachers.

There are 700,000 public school teachers in the United States, but only one fifth of them belong to our organization, ignorant and indifferent. The private school is cast in a different mold. It has the thoroughness and a devoted teaching personnel, but it is not calculated to build into the thinking child capacity for vision, inspiration, and independent thinking.

Third—Private agencies, including those which seem to favor the public school, yet would destroy it by economy appeals engineered through taxpayers' organizations:

Second—Financial and corporate interests who would shape the thinking of our young boys and girls through collective life to insure against what the "standpatter" chooses to call Bolshewism:

Fourth—Those who believe in educational conservatism. They affect fine allegiance to scholastic and academic training, yet talk of the masses and urge the selective process to pick only the most promising for continuation in high school and college work.

Let us not be asleep with respect to

**MAKERS, IMPORTERS, RETAILERS**  
—of—  
**Women's and Misses' Apparel**  
**Myer Siegel & Co.**  
Los Angeles : 617-619 Broadway  
Pasadena : Colorado at Los Robles  
*Jude's*  
Good Footwear  
Los Angeles

**When the tourist becomes a resident-**

## LEARNING STRESSED BY DR. PADELFORD

Benefits of Education Told to Baptist Young People's Convention

"Christianity is essentially a teaching religion," the Rev. Frank W. Padelford, secretary of the board of education of the Northern Baptist convention, told the Baptist Young People of America this morning, when they reassembled in Tremont Temple for the third day's session of their annual convention.

Dr. Padelford spoke on "Education," the general topic for today's program, and made an appeal to his hearers to avail themselves of every educational opportunity. A college education has become almost essential to success in life, he declared.

"It would be stating it too strongly," said Dr. Padelford, "to assert that the men and women who have not been so fortunate as to have had a college education have no chance to become leaders in American life, but it is true to assert that they are so severely handicapped that but few of them can hope to attain the position of leadership which would easily have been theirs had they the training essential to success. If you have an ambition to be a leader among your fellows you cannot afford to forgo the best education you can secure."

### For Benefit of Others

The final purpose of education is not mere personal success, Dr. Padelford said in conclusion, but a development of mind and character which will make the individual most helpful to his fellows.

Devotional exercises and the election of officers for the coming year preceded Dr. Padelford's address. Cheer leaders present with the larger delegations aroused enthusiasm during the election proceedings, which resulted in the re-election of the Rev. Mark F. Sanborn of Detroit as president and the choice of the following vice-presidents: The Rev. W. E. Hodgeson, Toronto, for the Canadian territory; the Rev. F. F. Peterson, Massachusetts, for the northern convention; and the Rev. F. E. Sadler, Louisville, Ky., for the southern convention. Other officers elected were Orio O. Montague, Illinois, treasurer, and John R. Gladning, Michigan, recording secretary; both were re-elected. An executive committee of 10 and a board of managers with representatives for each state and province represented at the convention were also chosen.

### Group Conferences Held

The report of the retiring board of managers was heard and referred to the committee on important topics.

This afternoon the convention will separate again into group conferences. Two principal study groups, one on organization and administration, and one on educational topics, have been formed. Dr. F. W. Patterson, president of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, will speak at Tremont Temple this evening.

Thursday evening, after a pageant on stewardship, "The Vision Splendid," the delegates heard Dr. Bernard C. Clausen of Syracuse. Thursday afternoon the program consisted of special conferences on phases of church and social work.

The convention will meet tomorrow morning to hear Dr. S. J. Porter of Oklahoma City speak on evangelism. Saturday afternoon and evening will be devoted to recreation. The closing sessions of the convention will be held in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon and evening.

## GERMANS GUILTY, SAYS MR. DANIELS

Contradicts Engineer on Cause of Leviathan Damage

NEW YORK, July 6 (P)—There was plenty of evidence of sabotage on the Leviathan when the former German liner Vaterland was taken over by the American Government, Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, has informed the New York Times, in a telegram from La Junta, Colo.

Mr. Daniels declared his first impulse, on being questioned on the subject, was to ask: "When is the propaganda endeavoring to make angels out of Germans guilty of murder on U-boats, and saints of the commanders in charge of interned German ships to cease?"

Sabotage on the Leviathan, he said, included boring holes in outboard water pipes and filling them with putty, changing labels on all essential electric lines and removing propeller shafts.

Even after two months' work of repairing the damage, Mr. Daniels said the Navy Department did not risk the lives of American soldiers on the ship until after a long trial cruise had been made.

F. H. Gibbs of Gibbs Brothers, engineers, who reconditioned the vessel, recently stated that damage to the Leviathan was due to an accident.

## VETERANS TO HOLD PEACE MEETING

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6 (P)—Members of the "Fidac" committee of the American Legion, representing the United States veterans in the movement among former World War fighters of eight nations for international peace and comity, will meet here in executive session on July 20.

A program for the Legion's partici-

pation in the affairs of the international organization will be considered for presentation to the national convention of the Legion in San Francisco and the Legion's representation in the annual convention of the "Fidac," to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in September, also will be discussed.

H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Vt., is chairman of the committee of which A. Platt Andrew, Representative from Massachusetts, is a member.

## JAPANESE PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

### Naval Authorities Criticize Proposed Three-Power Pact

WASHINGTON, July 6 (P)—Japan's proposal for a three-power armament agreement with Great Britain and the United States as a substitute for the five-power treaty signed at the Washington conference and still awaiting ratification by France, has met with small favor in high naval circles here. Such a pact would defeat its own purpose, according to the opinion of naval experts, and in order to be of even moral value it would have to involve at least a tacit offensive and defensive alliance, viewed as improbable by congressional approval.

Elimination of France from the subscribing powers, it was pointed out, might be accepted as giving that country an unanswerable argument for embarking upon a comprehensive naval construction program embracing the types which she has officially sponsored—the cruiser and submarine, entailing comparatively small cost and a short construction period. France is seen here as possessing both the facilities and financial ability to embarrass at least one of the other powers by an extensive development along these lines.

In view of this situation, the American naval authorities who helped frame the five-power Washington Treaty, are expected to advise against any reduction of the agreement to a three-power basis.

## NEGROES DESIRE TO STAY IN SOUTH

### Communication Is Addressed to State Assembly

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6—Negroes do not desire to leave Georgia and the south, and the remedy for existing conditions is in the hands of the white man, according to a communication addressed to the General Assembly and the people of Georgia, adopted at a state-wide conference of leaders of the Negro race here.

Bishop J. F. Flipper of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who presided, branded "social equality" and "Negro supremacy" as bugaboos created by political demagogues.

The communication sets forth the evils which the Negroes claim they labor under in this State. These included: Low wages for farm labor, poor housing conditions, bad working conditions on plantations managed by overseers, lack of educational facilities, poor accommodations for Negroes when traveling, inequality in the enforcement of the laws, the contract labor law, the repeal of which is asked, and mob violence.

The Legislature was urged to pass an anti-lynching law.

## MANY IMMIGRANT QUOTAS EXHAUSTED

WASHINGTON, July 6—The immigration quotas of Egypt, Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Albania, Africa and small countries classified as "other Europe" and "other Asia," have been exhausted for July, it was announced yesterday at the immigration bureau, and those of Greece and the Netherlands are going rapidly.

With a possibility of rebates here and there through inadmissibility of certain of the aliens on other than quota grounds, some of the nationalities of the countries whose quotas are exhausted may yet be admitted, it was said.

## MAINE PUTS CURB ON RECKLESS DRIVER

AUGUSTA, Me., July 6 (Special)—Under the new statute which goes into effect tomorrow, a heavier penalty has been provided for violation of the laws relative to the recklessness driving of automobiles. Under the present law, the maximum fine is \$50 for the first offense, but under the new law this has been increased to \$200. For the second offense the minimum fine has been increased to \$300 and the maximum fine to \$500, with a jail sentence discretionary with the court.

### NO TROPHIES TO BE EXPORTED

LONDON, June 17. (Special Correspondence)—Drastic restrictions have been placed on the export of game trophies from Kenya Colony, according to a statement from the British Trade Commissioner in that colony published in the current number of the Board of Trade Gazette. Two large districts have also for some time been set apart as game reserves, in which hunting is altogether prohibited. One of these reserves is adjacent to and south of the Uganda Railway between the Ngoro and Tsavo rivers, while the other is just north of the equator in the little-known region between Lake Rudolf and Mt. Kenya.

F. H. Gibbs of Gibbs Brothers, engineers, who reconditioned the vessel, recently stated that damage to the Leviathan was due to an accident.

## VETERANS TO HOLD PEACE MEETING

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6 (P)—Members of the "Fidac" committee of the American Legion, representing the United States veterans in the movement among former World War fighters of eight nations for international peace and comity, will meet here in executive session on July 20.

A program for the Legion's partici-

pation in the affairs of the international organization will be considered for presentation to the national convention of the Legion in San Francisco and the Legion's representation in the annual convention of the "Fidac," to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in September, also will be discussed.

H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Vt., is chairman of the committee of which A. Platt Andrew, Representative from Massachusetts, is a member.

## STATE BARS SALES OF 205 SECURITIES

### Concerns Seeking to Sell Stock in Massachusetts Failed to File Required Information

Acting under the Massachusetts blue sky law, the State Department of Public Utilities today handed down findings barring the sale in the Commonwealth of the securities of 205 corporations, associations and trusts on the ground that they have failed to file information required by the department under the law.

In promulgating the finding, the department points out that the officers of the concerns and organizations involved have failed to supply the information, to make satisfactory explanation or to seek an extension of time. The data required under the law should have been in the department's hands on or before April 30.

### Negligence May Be Cause

It is pointed out in the finding that the commission takes the stand that "failure to submit the information required by the commission within the time specified or thereafter, without satisfactory explanation or of extension by the commission of the time for filing such information, is prima facie evidence of fraud, and that the sales of the securities of the said corporations, associations, trusts or other bodies are fraudulent or would result in fraud."

This action by the department is the most sweeping ever taken under the blue sky law, which has been effective since Aug. 26, 1921, for the protection of the investing public. It is believed that the failure to file the information in many cases was due to negligence on the part of officers of the commission.

### Those in Boston

Of the concerns affected by this sweeping order, about 60 of them have offices in Boston. These are:

Olympia Theaters, Inc., Dr. Romanow United Dental Offices, Inc., State Theater Club, Inc., Swift-McNutt Company, Talmudic Literature Society, Inc., Temple Plan, Terra Viva, Heating Supply Company, Alicia Corporation, All American Brokers, Inc., All Clear Windshields, Inc., American Ammonia Company, American Institute of Analysis, American Match Company, American Metal Parts Corporation, American Vegetable Oil Company, American Zinc Company, Arizona Silica Company, Mason Company, Arlington Cascet Company, Asbestos Corporation of America, Atlantic Acceptance Corporation, Massachusetts Bay State Publicity Corporation, R. H. Booth Sales Corporation, Boston-New Mexico Oil Lease Syndicate, Cellugraph Engineering Corporation, Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company, Dasco Spring Cover Company, Deep Sea Fisheries Sales, Inc., D. Lamar, Consolidated, R. C. V. Dryer & Company, Federal Sales Company, Inc., Finance and Realty Corporation, Guaranty Acceptance Corporation, H. L. Johnson Corporation, Household Products Corporation, Karamite Products Corporation, Longton Oil & Gas Syndicate, McNeil Hydro-Electric Company, Malco Chemical Company, Inc., Mason Associates, Mason System, Inc., Massachusetts Investment Corporation, Massachusetts Oil Company, Metropac, Inc., National Almond Company, Money Makers, Almanac Corporation, Mortgage Guaranty Company, Motor Service Associates, Inc., National Oil Corporation, New England Endowment Fund, Inc., New Maine Fish Corporation, New Red Beach Plaster Company, Paul Allen, Frail Company, Pacific Coast Company, Plymouth Realty Company, Production Oil Syndicate, Radio Time Service, Inc., Sherborn Stone Company, Stanley Steel Welded Wheel Company, Stayon Wood Heel Company, Sterling Oil Production Company, Tip-Top Milling Company, Universal Coal Machine Company, Vortic Carburetor Corporation, Angus Carriger Corporation, Twin-Peaks Gold Mining Company, Kendall Products Corporation.

Federates Engineers Development Corporation, Forest Products Corporation, Forney Bros. & Co., Inc., Freeborn Engineering Corporation, Fruit-nut Cereals, Inc., of Massachusetts, Georges Clothing Corporation, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., Globe Doll & Specialty Manufacturing Company, Goodwin Manufacturing Company, Grinnell Refining Company, Grocers Bread Company of Worcester, Guaranty Royalty Syndicate, Hammon Consolidated Gold Fields, Hanley Stock Farm Company, Hartland Colliery Company, Hillside Holding Corporation, Lancaster Sanitary Milk Company, Landers Stock Company, London Steam Turbine Company, Lynn Shore, Inc.

Malt-a-Milk Company of America, Martin Printing & Publishing Corporation, Massachusetts Mortgage Company, Marine Mining & Drilling Company, E. W. Morbit & Co., Inc., Merchants & Miners Association of New York, Merrimack Amusement Company, Mexia Wortham Equitable Syndicate, Middlebury Marble Company, Midway Syndicate, Midwest & Gulf Corporation, Monumental Oil Company, Moody Oil & Refining Company, Monroe Holding Company, Mount Pleasant Oil Syndicate, Mount Tabor Manufacturing Company, Mr. Lloyd A. Murray Holstein Corporation, N.C. National Asbestos Manufacturing Company, National Simbroco Corporation, National Sugar Cane Corporation, Northampton Produce Company, Northwest Metals Corporation, Palm Beach County Association, Pennsylvania Knitting Mills Corporation, Pfeiffer, Wood & Immer Grove Oil Company, Pioneer Oil Corporation, Prado Motors Corporation, Premier Manufacturing Company, Producers Finance Corporation, Provincetown Inn, Inc., H. E. D. Engine Company, Rhode Island Biscuit Company, Roller Oil & Refining Company, Seydel Chemical Company, S. A. Smith Manufacturing Company, Southern Sweet Potato Curing & Storage Company, Southwestern Manufacturing & Construction Company, Speedograph Corporation, Springfield Mortgage Company, Suffolk Engraving & Electrotyping Company, Sunburst Pictures Corporation, Syracuse Hotel Corporation, Textile Reality Company, Titan Iron & Steel Company, Top-Tony Importers, Trichlorine Petroleum Company, Un-X-L'd Gas Distributors, Inc., Urban Motion Picture Industries, Inc., Vannett & Edwards, Inc., Virginia Food Products Corporation, Wallstein Oil Company, John L. Warner Company, Watt Products Corporation, Westchester Texas Oil & Refining Company, Westfield Green Marble Company, Willard Dressing Corporation, Wissahickon Company, Woodward Cobalt Mines Co., Wallace Products Corporation, Westmoreland Gas & Oil Syndicate, McNeil Hydro-Electric Company, Malco Chemical Company, Inc., Mason Associates, Mason System, Inc., Massachusetts Investment Corporation, Massachusetts Oil Company, Metropac, Inc., National Almond Company, Money Makers, Almanac Corporation, Mortgage Guaranty Company, Motor Service Associates, Inc., National Oil Corporation, New England Endowment Fund, Inc., New Maine Fish Corporation, Pacific Coast Company, Paul Allen, Frail Company, Production Oil Syndicate, Radio Time Service, Inc., Sherborn Stone Company, Stanley Steel Welded Wheel Company, Stayon Wood Heel Company, Sterling Oil Production Company, Tip-Top Milling Company, Universal Coal Machine Company, Vortic Carburetor Corporation, Angus Carriger Corporation, Twin-Peaks Gold Mining Company, Kendall Products Corporation.

**WOMEN WORKERS TO MEET IN AUSTRIA**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 6—Schonbrunn Castle, the summer residence of the late Austrian Emperor Franz Josef, will be the meeting place of the biennial congress of the International Federation of Working Women, which begins Aug. 14 and will be attended by women from 30 countries. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the federation, will sail from here tomorrow en route for Vienna. The purpose of the organization is to "unite organized working women, in order that they may resolve upon the means by which the standard of life of women workers throughout the world may best be raised."

The vice-presidents of the federation represent working women in Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Cuba, Norway, and several other countries. The present headquarters of the federation are in London and the other officers are: Dr. Marion Phillips, Great Britain, secretary, and Mrs. Harrison Bell, Great Britain, treasurer.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

The program at Vienna will include discussions of women's trade-unions, international labor organizations, and the regulation of the wage of women workers. Each trade-union center is allowed to send five delegates for the first 50,000 women members, and one additional delegate for each additional 50,000 members.

</div

## HOLIDAY CAUSES FIRMER PRICES IN LIVE STOCK

**Smaller Receipts Due to Fourth  
Strengthen Quotations—Hog  
Market Depressed**

CHICAGO, July 6 (Special)—The national holiday, coming in the middle of the week, threw the live-stock business a little out of gear this week and resulted in greatly modified receipts. The country, realizing that packers would not have heavy orders on the eve of the Fourth, withheld shipments, causing a better market the first two days of the week and a better clearance than usual.

Arrivals of hogs again are moderate today, and because of the depressed condition of the market large supplies are not expected the remainder of the week. There is a fairly good outlet for pork and the provision trade is on a firm foundation, according to packers' reports.

Best light hogs are listed up to \$7.75, with the bulk of good offerings of all weights \$7.30 to \$7.70; mixed \$6.75 to \$7.25 and packers \$6.25 to \$6.75.

The demand for cattle, while not extensive, was sufficient to take the limited run at stronger rates, especially corn-fed grades which are selling above \$10.50. Below that there was little improvement as buyers are not anxious to get grass-fed steers which yield a class of beef that is hard to sell.

Not many choice cattle were included in the supply, and nothing was available to test the top of the trade, although sellers considered strictly prime steers, quotable up to \$11.50. Not many sold up to \$11, the bulk going at \$9.80 to \$10.85, and lightweight grassers at \$8 to \$9. Calves are higher, weavers selling at \$9 to \$9.95.

Sellers are asking \$18 for top lambs, but buyers are trying to hold the market down until western range lambs come freely. A large part of the supply was taken at \$15.50 to \$15.75. Some Idaho receipts are already in and more from Washington are expected late this week.

The present supply is mostly natives of near-by origin. Demand for old sheep is slack, some lightweight ewes being bought at \$5 to \$6.50 and plain weavers at \$4 to \$4.50.

CHICAGO, July 6.—There was a good tone in the live-stock market yesterday with cattle quotations steady, and lambs and hogs higher.

Receipts, prices and conditions were:

Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; fairly active on better grades beef steers; yearlings and butcher sheep generally steady; lower grades, beef steers, slow; spot shade high on choice weavers and medium weight steers, \$11.50; several loads, \$11.45; best long yearlings, \$11.35; several strings, \$11.25; choice beef heifers, \$10.90; 35-lb. hogs, \$10.75; 40-lb. hogs, \$10.50; mixed, \$10.25; 45-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 50-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 55-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 60-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 65-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 70-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 75-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 80-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 85-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 90-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 95-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 100-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 105-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 110-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 115-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 120-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 125-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 130-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 135-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 140-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 145-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 150-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 155-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 160-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 165-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 170-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 175-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 180-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 185-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 190-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 195-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 200-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 205-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 210-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 215-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 220-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 225-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 230-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 235-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 240-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 245-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 250-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 255-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 260-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 265-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 270-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 275-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 280-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 285-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 290-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 295-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 300-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 305-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 310-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 315-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 320-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 325-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 330-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 335-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 340-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 345-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 350-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 355-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 360-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 365-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 370-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 375-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 380-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 385-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 390-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 395-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 400-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 405-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 410-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 415-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 420-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 425-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 430-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 435-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 440-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 445-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 450-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 455-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 460-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 465-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 470-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 475-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 480-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 485-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 490-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 495-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 500-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 505-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 510-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 515-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 520-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 525-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 530-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 535-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 540-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 545-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 550-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 555-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 560-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 565-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 570-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 575-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 580-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 585-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 590-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 595-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 600-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 605-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 610-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 615-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 620-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 625-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 630-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 635-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 640-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 645-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 650-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 655-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 660-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 665-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 670-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 675-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 680-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 685-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 690-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 695-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 700-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 705-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 710-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 715-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 720-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 725-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 730-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 735-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 740-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 745-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 750-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 755-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 760-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 765-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 770-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 775-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 780-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 785-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 790-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 795-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 800-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 805-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 810-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 815-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 820-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 825-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 830-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 835-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 840-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 845-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 850-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 855-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 860-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 865-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 870-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 875-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 880-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 885-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 890-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 895-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 900-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 905-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 910-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 915-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 920-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 925-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 930-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 935-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 940-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 945-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 950-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 955-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 960-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 965-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 970-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 975-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 980-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 985-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 990-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 995-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1000-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1005-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1010-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1015-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1020-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1025-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1030-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1035-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1040-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1045-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1050-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1055-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1060-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1065-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1070-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1075-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1080-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1085-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1090-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1095-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1100-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1105-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1110-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1115-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1120-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1125-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1130-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1135-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1140-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1145-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1150-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1155-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1160-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1165-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1170-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1175-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1180-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1185-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1190-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1195-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1200-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1205-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1210-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1215-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1220-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1225-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1230-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1235-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1240-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1245-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1250-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1255-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1260-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1265-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1270-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1275-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1280-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1285-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1290-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1295-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1300-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1305-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1310-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1315-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1320-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1325-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1330-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1335-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1340-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1345-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1350-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1355-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1360-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1365-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1370-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1375-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1380-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1385-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1390-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1395-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1400-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1405-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1410-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1415-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1420-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1425-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1430-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1435-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1440-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1445-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1450-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1455-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1460-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1465-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1470-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1475-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1480-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1485-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1490-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1495-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1500-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1505-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1510-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1515-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1520-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1525-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1530-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1535-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1540-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1545-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1550-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1555-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1560-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1565-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1570-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1575-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1580-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1585-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1590-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1595-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1600-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1605-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1610-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1615-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1620-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1625-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1630-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1635-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1640-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1645-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1650-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1655-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1660-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1665-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1670-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1675-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1680-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1685-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1690-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1695-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1700-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1705-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1710-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1715-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1720-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1725-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1730-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1735-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1740-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1745-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1750-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1755-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1760-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1765-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1770-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1775-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1780-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1785-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1790-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1795-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1800-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1805-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1810-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1815-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1820-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1825-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1830-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1835-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1840-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1845-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1850-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1855-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1860-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1865-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1870-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1875-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1880-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1885-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1890-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1895-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1900-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1905-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1910-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1915-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1920-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1925-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1930-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1935-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1940-lb. hogs, \$10.25; 1945-lb. hogs, \$





## FRENCH NET STAR RETAINS TITLE

Mlle. Lenglen Defeats Miss McKane for Women's Tennis Championship of the World

### WIMBLEDON WOMEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1886—Mrs. W. M. Steedman & Miss M. Langrishi.
1886—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishi.
1887—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishi.
1888—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishi.
1889—Miss L. Dod and Miss M. Langrishi.
1890—Miss M. Steedman & Miss B. Steedman.
1891—Miss L. Mariotti & Miss M. Mariotti.
1892—Miss Jackson and Miss Crofton.
1893—Miss Garfitt and Miss Steedman.
1894—Miss Hillyard and Miss Steedman.
1895—Miss Hillyard and Miss Steedman.
1896—Miss Hillyard and Miss Steedman.
1897—Miss Hillyard and Miss Steedman.
1898—Miss Hillyard and Miss Steedman.
1899—Miss Durlacher and Miss E. Ryan.
1900—Miss Pickering & Miss M. E. Robb.
1901—Miss Pickering & Miss M. E. Robb.
1902—Miss Pickering & Miss M. E. Robb.
1903—Miss Douglas and Miss Thompson.
1904—Misses of M. Wilson and Miss Lane.
1905—Miss Hillyard and Miss C. Meyer.
1907—Miss Hillyard and Miss C. Meyer.
1908—Miss Steedman and Miss Garfitt.
1909—Miss F. Aitchison and Mrs. Tuckey.
1910—Mrs. Hudleston and Miss Garfitt.
1911—Mrs. Larcombe and Miss Longhurst.
1912—Mrs. Larcombe and Miss Longhurst.
1913—Mrs. Larcombe and Miss Longhurst.
1914—Miss E. Ryan and Miss Morton.
1915—Mrs. Larcombe and Miss E. Ryan.
1920—Miss S. Lenglen and Miss E. Ryan.
1921—Miss S. Lenglen and Miss E. Ryan.
1922—Miss S. Lenglen and Miss E. Ryan.

WIMBLEDON, England, July 6 (AP)—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France retained her title as woman lawn tennis champion of the world by defeating Miss Kathleen McKane, first ranking Englishwoman, in the finals of the Wimbledon tournament today. The French star won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2.

Mlle. Lenglen thus won the title for the fifth successive year. She cannot add to her string, as the present tournament is the last at which the world titles in the various divisions of the grass court game are to be awarded.

Mlle. Lenglen was won by superior stroking and court strategy. Miss McKane chose to play a backcourt game and was therefore beaten from the outset as Mlle. Lenglen was accurate on the long returns. The four games taken by the Englishwoman during the match were the result of her audacity in coming to the net on several occasions, combined with a few wild shots on the part of her opponent.

The French star did not attempt many of her famous placements, being satisfied for the most part to draw Miss McKane from one side of the court to the other until she fell into an error or left an opening for a finishing drive. The match was largely one of deep cross-court driving.

The youthful Miss Austin and Colyer advanced to the finals of the women's doubles by defeating Mrs. Youle and Miss Rose, 8-6, 6-4.

Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Elizabeth Ryan entered the finals in the women's doubles by defeating Miss McKane and Mrs. Lambert Chambers in a slow match, the score of which was 8-1, 6-2. The victors will play the Misses Austin and Colyer in the finals.

Randolph Lyckett and L. A. Godfrey of England entered the finals in the men's doubles by defeating Dr. A. H. Fyffe and L. S. Deane, Indian Davis Cup players, 8-6, 6-4, 6-3. They will meet Count de Gomar and Eduardo Flauer of Spain in the final tomorrow.

Mlle. Lenglen has at last lost one of her many championships. She was forced yesterday afternoon to give up her claim to the mixed doubles championship of the world when she and her partner, Jean Washer, the Belgian champion, were defeated at 7-5, 6-3 in the semi-finals by the veteran tennis team, Randolph Lyckett and Miss Elizabeth Ryan.

Washer is a left-handed player and this was the first year Mlle. Lenglen had him for a partner, she having won last year with P. O'Hara Wood of Australia. They did not seem to work easily, certainly not with an understanding of what the other would do in the way Lyckett and Miss Ryan did.

Miss M'Donald Wins U.S. Clay Court Title

Defeats Miss Lillian Scharman in a Three-Set Match

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6—Miss Mayme MacDonald of Seattle, Wash., today holder of the women's national clay court championship by defeating Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn in a brilliant three-set match yesterday, 7-5, 1-6, 6-4.

Playing cautiously and confining her game to chop strokes and an occasional lob, all from the backline, the new champion carried the day against the more powerful and more accurate driving of Miss Scharman, who in her anxiety to break up her opponent's steady attack threw caution to the winds and strove desperately to wear out Miss MacDonald with well-directed cross court shots. Miss MacDonald, however, covered the court beautifully and her carefully planned attack finally prevailed.

Miss Scharman led at 4-2 and 5-4 in the first set, but she could not hold her advantage. She won the second set handily, but in the deciding encounter Miss MacDonald's incessant chop stroking and remarkable gets were decisive.

Miss Scharman was superior at the net and her forehand and backhand were stronger, but errors and a tendency to falter at critical moments proved her undoing.

## Japan Wins Far East Olympics Titles

Philippines Finished Close Second—China Wins Football

OSAKA, Japan, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Handicapped by rain, mud and cool weather and water, athletes of Japan won the championship title of the Far East in the Sixth Far Eastern Olympics, staged here. The entrants from the Philippines tied the Japanese in the number of division championships, each taking three; but it had previously been agreed that in the event of a tie the track and field championship should determine the general title. Not only the track and field, but the swimming and tennis titles went to Japan, while the Philippines annexed the basketball, volleyball and baseball titles. China won only at football.

The tremendous advance that has been made by sport in the Far East since the holding of the first Olympics at Manilla 10 years ago was clearly shown. Although most of the records are not comparable to those held in the United States and Europe, the Far Eastern records were set in all but four track and field events, and in one of these four the existing record was tied. This was done in spite of the fact that the rain which fell on the first and third days of the Olympics made a heavy track. In the half-mile relay the Japanese team equaled the record.

Clean sportsmanship was in evidence throughout, and indication of the general interest of the Japanese public is given by the fact that the daily attendance averaged 30,000.

The city of Osaka constructed a large stadium for the holding of the games.

Prince Chichibu, second son of the Emperor of Japan, was honorary president and was present on the field at all times.

He is an expert at fencing.

Apparently expert coaching and training and a little time is all that is needed to build up athletes in Asia who will be able to enter the Olympic Games in the west and more than hold their own. Athletic equipment is also needed. It is a safe prediction, however, that Japan's success at Osaka and the patronage of Prince Chichibu will be sufficient to remedy both of these defects within the next five or 10 years so far as the Sun-empire is concerned. The Japanese as a whole are evidently interested in amateur sport, which means that they will solve the problem of finances.

Although Japan hoped to gain first place at this year's Far Eastern Olympics, the Nation was not prepared for the running start her athletes obtained during the first two days of the games. Despite a heavy track on the opening day, Japanese athletes broke five records. A sixth was broken by an athlete from China. On the second day observers were conceding the championship to the Japanese, as they ran up a heavy lead in the track and field events and in swimming. The Filipinos, accustomed to warm water and to a blazing sun, found themselves handicapped by the cool weather which prevailed.

As the five days wore on Japan continued to hold her lead, which was not threatened until the final day of the games. By taking the baseball championship from Japan, the Filipinos stood with three championships to their credit and the Japanese with two. Tennis alone offered the Japanese their one chance to regain their laurels, but it was a chance which proved favorable to them, as they won both the singles doubles. The previous agreement that the track and field title should determine the winner of the Olympics in the event of a tie gave the championship and the Emperor's Cup to the Japanese.

For the first time women participated in the Olympics. Japan, China and the Philippines all having entries for tennis. Japan again carried off the honors here, defeating the women's national aeronautics association in the final to-morrow.

Mlle. Lenglen has at last lost one of her many championships. She was forced yesterday afternoon to give up her claim to the mixed doubles championship of the world when she and her partner, Jean Washer, the Belgian champion, were defeated at 7-5, 6-3 in the semi-finals by the veteran tennis team, Randolph Lyckett and Miss Elizabeth Ryan.

Washer is a left-handed player and this was the first year Mlle. Lenglen had him for a partner, she having won last year with P. O'Hara Wood of Australia. They did not seem to work easily, certainly not with an understanding of what the other would do in the way Lyckett and Miss Ryan did.

Miss M'Donald Wins U.S. Clay Court Title

Defeats Miss Lillian Scharman in a Three-Set Match

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6—Miss Mayme MacDonald of Seattle, Wash., today holder of the women's national clay court championship by defeating Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn in a brilliant three-set match yesterday, 7-5, 1-6, 6-4.

Playing cautiously and confining her game to chop strokes and an occasional lob, all from the backline, the new champion carried the day against the more powerful and more accurate driving of Miss Scharman, who in her anxiety to break up her opponent's steady attack threw caution to the winds and strove desperately to wear out Miss MacDonald with well-directed cross court shots. Miss MacDonald, however, covered the court beautifully and her carefully planned attack finally prevailed.

Miss Scharman led at 4-2 and 5-4 in the first set, but she could not hold her advantage. She won the second set handily, but in the deciding encounter Miss MacDonald's incessant chop stroking and remarkable gets were decisive.

Miss Scharman was superior at the net and her forehand and backhand were stronger, but errors and a tendency to falter at critical moments proved her undoing.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Won Lost P.C.

Baltimore ..... 49 26 .652

Rochester ..... 45 25 .652

Reading ..... 40 35 .523

Buffalo ..... 36 36 .500

Toronto ..... 36 35 .488

Jersey City ..... 31 41 .421

Syracuse ..... 27 45 .360

Total ..... 321

### SECOND INNINGS

Ontario

G. F. Cliff, b. Bowen, b. Potter ..... 46

W. C. Greene, b. Bowles ..... 44

G. E. Ingalls, c. Munro, b. Mitchell ..... 42

W. Marston, b. Bowles ..... 17

W. C. Murray, b. Burgess ..... 17

G. C. Withey, not out ..... 40

A. V. Chase, c. Potter, b. Mitchell ..... 13

F. W. Nutt, b. Mitchell ..... 1

R. C. Murray, b. Ince ..... 1

Extras ..... 13

Total ..... 246

### RESULTS THURSDAY

Syracuse 12 Jersey City 1.

Rochester 6 Newark 4.

Toronto 5. Baltimore 6.

Reading 5. Buffalo 1.

WIDE BREAKS WORLD MARK

STOCKHOLM, July 6—Edwin Wide of Sweden, running Wednesday at Gothenburg, established a new world record by covering 3000 meters in 8m. 50.2s.

## MATCH PLAY FOR THE VICTORY CUP

### Sweetser Wins Qualifying Medal and Sets New Record

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 6—Match play for the Victory Cup, perhaps the most sought-for of the non-championship golf trophies, starts today and will continue tomorrow over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club. The field this year is far superior both in point of numbers and caliber to that which set out in quest of the trophy late last autumn. The list of the first 16 qualifiers includes such players as J. W. Sweetser, United States amateur golf champion; Alexander Armour, Westchester-Baltimore star; R. C. Knapp, who established a new record in the Huntington Beach invitation tournament; J. G. McMahon of Elkanah, who was one of the bulwarks on this year's Yale University team; R. A. Jones Jr., Metropolitan junior champion, yesterday a running mate with Sweetser; and J. G. Anderson of Swaney, Grassy Sprain and various other clubs.

According to available information, Lieut. R. O. Olmstead, in charge of an army craft, traveled the longest distance, when he landed in New York State. He had covered approximately 500 miles. Other pilots who have landed and the city near the spot where they touched the ground are as follows:

Ralph Upson, "Detroit," Wapakoneta, Ohio.

Lieut.-Commander J. P. Norfleet, United States Navy, A-6074, Mount Eaton, Ohio.

Lieut. J. B. Jordan, United States Army, Macedonia, Ohio.

R. F. Donaldson, "City of Springfield," Bryan, Ohio.

John Boettner, "Goodyear II," Fremont, Ohio.

Lieut. E. B. Culbert, navy balloon A-669, Alliance, Ohio.

C. E. McCollough, American Legion, Frankfort Springs, Pa.

Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, navy A-6700, Glen Campbell, Pa.

W. T. Van Orman, "Akron," Hartford City, Ind.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 7. Cleveland 5.

St. Louis 14. Detroit 5.

Chicago 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.

Washington at Chicago.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Detroit.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 7. Cleveland 5.

St. Louis 14. Detroit 5.

Chicago 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.

Washington at Chicago.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Detroit.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 7. Cleveland 5.

St. Louis 14. Detroit 5.

Chicago 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.

Washington at Chicago.

New York at St. Louis.

Philadelphia at Detroit.

RESULTS TH

## BELYEA BEATEN BY D. H. L. GOLLAN

Canadian Champion Sculler Loses in Heat for the Diamond Sculls at Henley

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 6 (AP)—H. A. Belyea, the Canadian sculler, was eliminated from the competition for the Diamond sculls today by D. H. L. Gollan, British oarsman.

M. K. Morris of London eliminated John Beresford Jr. from the competition for the diamond sculls in the other semifinal heat today and will meet Gollan tomorrow in the final.

Morris defeated Beresford, who won the event in 1920, by three lengths. His time was 8m. 5s.

The battle for the Grand Challenge Cup, premier trophy of the regatta, was resumed today with the rowing of a heat in which Brasenose College, Oxford, stroked by W. P. Mellen, of Garden City, N. Y., was eliminated from the contest. The Thames Rowing Club put the Oxonians out of the competition after a hard struggle, finishing three-quarters of a length ahead in the fast time of 6m. 58s.

Regatta followers are still discussing the race in which W. M. Hoover of Duluth, winner of the Diamond Sculls last year, was knocked out at the start this year of his attempt to retain the trophy. While the handi-cap of a broken scull with which the American oarsman rowed most of the course Wednesday was well known to close followers of the races, it has not yet been discovered by the English press, which is silent. The Westminster Gazette and the Pall Mall Gazette and Globe took no notice today of the handicap which Hoover had experienced, the latter newspaper saying:

"There was a strip quite two inches wide broken off the blade, yet practically nobody realized the disability under which last year's Diamond Sculls winner made his record-breaking stroke in the greater part of the course with the broken blade. It is characteristic of Hoover's spontaneity that he did not much mention the fact to anybody, and to this day only a few know about it. In common fairness to Hoover, however, the fact should be widely known."

The English tradition that the Henley regatta honors should be kept at home were maintained yesterday when the last of the foreigners, including R. S. Codman Jr., Boston sculler, were eliminated from the classic carnival.

John Beresford Jr., of the Thames Rowing Club, winner of the Sculls in 1920, eliminated R. E. B. Wilson. Beresford was two lengths ahead as they shot over the finish line.

## BROWN TO FACE KAMMANN TODAY

Barr Also Meets Drewes in Central States Tennis Singles

ST. LOUIS, July 6 (Special)—Play in the Central States tennis tournaments reached the semifinal round in the singles event, while two teams started in the first round in the doubles. The remaining contests in the singles will take place this afternoon.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, the title holder, will oppose K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, his team mate in the doubles, in one semifinal round match, while T. A. Barr, the Dallas star, meets T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, in the other.

Brown eliminated C. W. Barnes, St. Louis; Kammann defeated Phillip Bagby, the Kansas City entrant; Drewes won from W. C. Hixon, St. Louis, and T. A. Heermann, St. Louis, defaulted to Barr in the singles contests yesterday afternoon.

Both Drewes and Brown were close to losing their matches in the fourth round. Barnes, a former Washington University star, forced Brown to play 32 games before a decision was reached. The score was 9-7, 9-7. Hixon, one of the leading Triple A Club players, surprised the spectators by gaining a lead of 5 games to 4 against Drewes in the first set. Drewes became steadier at this stage of the match and won the set at 7-5. He took the second set with the loss of only three games.

Brown seemed slightly off his game against Barnes in their fourth round encounter. The Central States champion would take a lead of one game only to have Barnes win the next. Barnes exerted his best efforts, in both sets against Brown. He surprised by returning a number of Brown's placement drives.

Two visiting players were eliminated from the doubles event yesterday. Bagby and Hubbell, from Kansas City, defeated J. E. Dorsey, Louisville, and S. A. Fitch, Houston, 6-1, 8-6, in a third round match. The Missouri team is now in the semifinal round.

CENTRAL STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Fourth Round—A. Heuermann, St. Louis, 5-1, default. K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, defeated Phillip Bagby, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-3. T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated W. C. Hixon, St. Louis, 7-6, 6-3.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated C. W. Barnes, St. Louis, 9-7, 9-7.

DOUBLES—Second Round

A. E. Bernert and G. F. Broder, St. Louis, defeated H. W. Harvey and Frohlichstein, St. Louis, by default.

Third Round

Phillip Bagby and J. W. Hubbard, Kansas City, defeated J. E. Dorsey, Louisville, and S. A. Fitch, Houston, 6-1, 8-6.

ARTHUR SPENCER  
WINS SPRINT TITLE

NEWARK, N. J., July 6—Arthur Spencer won the quarter mile United States championship, the seventh of a series of 18 races, to decide the bicycle title of America, at the Velodrome here last night.

Spencer defeated his brother William and Peter van Kempen. Ray Eaton defeated Fred Spencer and Orlando Piani in the heat to decide fourth place. Arthur Spencer's time was 12-2-5s.

Henry Wynsdal of Belgium won the 20-mile motor-paced race, the first one run here since 1913. He defeated Karl Saldow of Germany, Percy Lawrence of San Francisco, and Franz Kruppat of Germany. The time was 27m. 44-2-5s.

## Seven Former Title Winners Entered

Large Field of Country's Best  
Golfers in U. S. Open

### FORMER OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Player	Strokes
1893	Horace Phillips	71
1894	James Foulis	72
1897	Joseph Lloyd	72
1898	Fred Herd	72
1899	William Anderson	72
1900	Charles Vardon	72
1901	William Anderson	72
1902	A. Auchterlen	72
1903	William Anderson	72
1905	William Anderson	72
1906	Alexander Smith	72
1907	George Sargent	72
1910	Alexander Smith	72
1912	J. J. McDermott	72
1913	D. Guillet	72
1914	W. H. Hagen	72
1915	D. Tracy	72
1916	Charles Evans Jr.	72
1918	W. C. Hagen	72
1920	Edward Barnes	72
1922	Eugene Sarazen	72

+seventy-six holes.

+Won playoff with A. Smith.

+Won playoff with D. Brown.

+Won playoff with W. Smith.

+Won playoff with Harry Vardon and Edward Ray.

NEW YORK, July 6 (P)—Seven former American open golf champions and a galaxy of state, section and national titleholders will tee off with a record field of 360 players next week at Inwood, Long Island, in quest of the crown now held by Eugene Sarazen of Briarcliff Lodge.

Two of the seven former champions seeking new laurels are amateurs, F. D. Ouimet, of Boston, 1913 winner, and Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, 1916 titleholder. The others and the year they scaled the heights are: W. C. Hagen of New York, 1914 and 1919; J. M. Barnes of Pelham Manor, 1921; Alex Smith of New London, Conn., 1906 and 1910; George Sargent of Columbus, O., 1909, and Fred McLeod of Washington, D. C., 1908.

Hagen and Barnes still are among the top flight of professional stars, and will be favorites in next week's title hunt. McLeod also is capable of championship golf, but with Smith and Sargent he ranks with the veteran clan that has given way before the rise of a new generation of stars.

Among present holders of national honors entered, besides Sarazen, are J. W. Sweetser of Ardsley, N. Y., the amateur champion; Richard Walsh of New York, newly crowned public links champion, and Dexter Cummings of Chicago, and Yale intercollegiate champion; F. W. Dyer of Upper Montclair, N. J., New Jersey and Metropolitan amateur titleholder; Edward Held of Stamford, trans-Mississippi amateur champion, and Martin O'Loughlin of Plainfield, N. J., Metropolitan open champion.

Intercollegiate atmosphere is almost lacking from this year's championship, for the first time in several seasons. J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian trick-shot expert, is the leading overseas entry, but as Kirkwood now claims New York as his residence there is little danger of the trophy going outside of this country. In the same category as Kirkwood are two amateurs, A. D. Armour, former Scotch champion, and Capt. H. C. Tippett of England, both of whom now reside in this city. David Spittal, Toronto professional, is the only Canadian entry.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col. Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

Dieppe, July 6

MICHAEL SCOTT of England defeated H. F. Bingham, an American resident of France, in the semifinals of the French national amateur golf championship tournament today, by 4 and 2.

The semifinal was won by Col.

Hanna Addington, who defeated G. McCall, a Canadian player, 1 up.

The Scott-Bingham match was closely contested. Every hole from the fourth to the eleventh was halved.

Michael Scott Meets  
Col. Hanna Addington

By The Associated Press

</

## ALL HUNGARIANS SHOW LONGING TO RECOVER LANDS LOST BY WAR

Soldiers Would Achieve Aim by Fighting, Peace Advocates by Revision of Treaties, but All Will Strive for It

By MARJORIE SHULER.

BUDAPEST, June 15.—(Staff Correspondence)—Hungary is still at war. Deprived of its arms, it yet wears uniform. Bound by its necessities, it struggles and wrenches to be free. Its one thought is to regain the territory taken away by the peace treaties. Not one extra foot does it want, but what it regards as its own it burns to regain. There is only one difference between the soldiers who march every day through the streets like perfect machines, and the peace advocates who are compelled to hold their meetings in secret. The soldiers think of regaining the mines from Rumania and Czechoslovakia and the fertile fields from Jugoslavia through more fighting. The peace advocates think of regaining the territory through talking, arbitration, revision of treaties.

Hungary had a treaty with Germany, and took it seriously. Furthermore it went to war cheerfully side by side with Austria, because it was to fight Russia, who had enslaved it to Austria. Hungary has lost 72 per cent of its territory and 75 per cent of its manufactures under the peace treaties. Out of 20,000,000 people in the old empire, there are left in the present territory some 8,000,000, and concerning the present situation in Hungary there are some 8,000,000 opinions. For these are people trained to think and to think politically.

### Prices Increase Hourly

With the crown falling and the prices increasing hourly it was a tense-faced group which went pleasureing this afternoon in the famous restaurant garden in the wood. Nowhere outside Paris is there a place in Europe like this restaurant. It is known around the world for its gaiety. Today the guests were eating off heavy plates with tin spoons. There were only paper napkins. There were no plates for the simple cakes which have replaced the elaborate pastries of other years. Only the music and the headwaiter were the same, the waiter whose name is known to half Europe, and the sobbing Hungarian songs and the wild gypsy dances.

The Government has passed the most strict laws regarding the exchange of foreign money in order to make such speculation impossible. But still it goes on. Ostensibly the effort to get foreign money is to per-

mit merchants to pay their bills in foreign countries.

A strong consolidation is taking place among the people of Hungary today, a consolidation which has its basis in the intense national patriotism, but which is in spite of and not because of the political opinions of the people.

Some royalists want to see Otto succeed to the throne of Hungary. But there are other royalists who speak sadly of Hungary as "the kingdom without a king," and who look at the dark rooms in the great palaces on the hill with a desire to see Governor Horthy expelled from his suite at the back of the building and a king using the whole house.

The republicans talk of a Europe entirely republican, of a United States of Europe, the dream which must be realized if peace is to come. The Communists are in the minority, and are quiet but they are to be reckoned with.

### Peasants Are Wealthy

The peasants, unbelievably wealthy on 10 acres of land and two cherry trees are satisfied, but the townsmen are angered as they see money in the hands of uneducated agriculturists and see themselves with treasures almost doubling overnight and the price of food mounting out of sight while wages remain stationary. Primarily an agricultural nation, always before the land has suffered for the needs of the people. Never have food prices soared as now.

One of the hardest problems facing the Government is the rising anti-Semitic feeling, which is expressed in outbreaks against the Jews and in the limitations which have been imposed against the entrance of more than a limited number of Jewish students in the colleges. In taking stock of the present condition of the country this anti-Semitic movement must be reckoned with as one of the most serious of the internal problems.

Out of all the conflicting problems which face Hungary today sounds the one big hopeful note that here are people who can help themselves, who do not want charity, who want only a chance to get on their own feet. "Hungary can solve its problems and solve them peacefully if it is given justice and some help in stabilizing its currency," declares one of the best-informed American men in Hungary today.

## NORWAY IS NOW RECUPERATING FROM PRODIGIOUS WAR LOSSES

Total Tonnage Figures, at End of 1922, Showed Some Increase Over Pre-War Statistics

CHRISTIANIA, June 20.—(Special Correspondence)—Norway, essentially a maritime nation, was peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of the submarine campaign. The prodigious losses have, however, been made good. At the close of 1922, the returns showed a tonnage of 2,575,171.

Although these figures show a slight reduction they do in fact represent an increase, as while the sailing ship tonnage has fallen from about 600,000 tons to 200,000 tons the steamship and motorship tonnage has increased by over 300,000 tons.

### Government Expenditure Grows

Taxes were high before the war. During the war the Government expenditure increased by leaps and bounds. As shipping benefited by world conditions more than other industries, a special tonnage tax was levied during and also for a while after the war. Legislation of a severe kind was also introduced, demanding accommodation for crews on a scale not attempted elsewhere. This, coupled with the compulsory increase of crews, has led to considerable extra expenditure.

Since the war, shipowners have tackled the problem of reducing working costs very successfully. All that is now needed to enable the Norwegian Mercantile Marine to perform its ancient rôle is an increase of the world's trade. Meanwhile, many of the owners are fighting against odds.

A traditional glamour attaches to the labor of the Norwegian fisherman, carried on, as it largely is, under Arctic conditions. Apart from the heroic features the industry has for generations been a paying proposition. It is essentially democratic as there are big trusts or corners to exploit the labors of the fishermen, most of whom have a share in the profits when they are not owners or part owners of their boats. Although the old-time prosperity is far from having returned to the industry as yet, there are indications that things are taking a turn for the better.

### Expenses Diminish

Expenses fell considerably during last year and the general results of 1922 show a marked improvement over those of 1921. The low prices during the previous year were due to the bad condition of the traditional markets, Russia, Poland, Germany, and other Baltic countries. The Government had, however, been able to dispose of old stocks to Russia and had also managed to sell a large quantity of the 1922 catch to that country.

The spring herring, fat and small herring and winter large herring fisheries yielded much larger catches. Nevertheless prices were doubled, so that herring meal factories were unable to procure sufficient supplies of fish although prices for both oil and meat ruled high. The coast mackerel fisheries had a record season, the catch being largely salted and split for the American market. The aggregate yield of the cod fisheries exceeded that of the previous five years.

The difficulties of those engaged in this trade were increased when an attempt was made to prohibit strong wines and spirits owing to the fact that Spain and Portugal opposed this by virtually excluding Norwegian cod and buying from Newfoundland instead. The prohibition measure, so

far as it affects strong wines, has, however, now been repealed and the Norwegian exporters of "klipfisk" (stockfish) are engaged in recapturing their old markets.

The sealing and whaling operations in the White Sea and Davis Strait were fairly satisfactory, the Aalesund and Sondreør vessels engaged being nearly doubled in number. Whaling off the French Congo was resumed in 1922 with fair results, but the expedition to the west coast of Greenland was not successful. The yield of whale oil for 1922 stood at 342,290 barrels, as against 273,090 in 1921, representing a yield of nearly £2,000,000.

### NELSON'S FLAGSHIP TO BE RESTORED

PORTRSMOUTH, England, June 22.—(Special Correspondence)—The generous response of public-spirited citizens to the appeal to save Nelson's flagship, the Victory, has led to about half the money being subscribed and consequently reconstructive work has been commenced. At Portsmouth, where the old ship is berthed in dry dock, the actual work was recently commenced, when Earl Howe, a descendant of the famous Admiral Howe of Nelson's time, performed the inauguration ceremony by putting into place the cherubs which support the figurehead on the bow of the ship. It is interesting to note that the shield of the figurehead is the one used by the ship at Trafalgar.

Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, who is responsible for the money being collected is to address meetings of business men over England. He has been most successful in the city of London with private individuals and some commercial concerns, and is now making an appeal at the various exchanges. The corporation of London has given £250 to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

### MANY MOTOR SHIPS LIKELY IN FUTURE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 15.—As noted from time to time in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor the trend toward the building of oil motor-driven ships in place of steam is becoming more marked. In spite of the general depression in the shipping industry, orders have been placed for a good many motor-driven ships. The Glen Line, which already has many seafaring vessels in its fleet, is about to add a 14,000-ton liner.

The Monitor reported a few months back that Andrew Weir & Co. intended to build three 7000-ton single-screw ships and they have now supplemented these with orders for three 10,000-ton twin-screw vessels. The Japanese have three on order, two of them 7000 tonners. Sweden has two American orders and the United States Shipping Board is converting two steamers to motor drive. The British India Line is to have a 12,000 motor liner in addition to two smaller cargo boats. This line has also, either building or in prospect, seven steamers, of which three will burn oil and four coal.

### Region Extends Over Some 40,000 Square Miles in El Hasa District of Arabia

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—The London authorities of the Eastern & General Syndicate, Ltd., interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, proved extremely reticent about the oil concession which Maj. Frank Holmes has obtained for them from Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd in Arabia.

The sealing and whaling operations in the White Sea and Davis Strait were fairly satisfactory, the Aalesund and Sondreør vessels engaged being nearly doubled in number. Whaling off the French Congo was resumed in 1922 with fair results, but the expedition to the west coast of Greenland was not successful. The yield of whale oil for 1922 stood at 342,290 barrels, as against 273,090 in 1921, representing a yield of nearly £2,000,000.

Although neither the Anglo-Persian Oil Company nor any of the other big oil producing companies appear to be interested in the venture, those concerned in it are for the most part hard-headed business men who know the East. Three of the largest shareholders, for example are directors of one of the biggest firms of East India merchants in London, and the largest shareholder of all is director of another well-known concern of the same name. Yet three more are native merchants in Aden.

The syndicate was only registered on Aug. 6, 1920. It has a capital of £50,300 in 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each and 6000 deferred shares of £1. Oil seems to have come into its sphere of operations more or less as an afterthought, and its primary business is apparently the purchase of "freehold and other farms, properties, mines, lands, mineral properties, mining, water, and other rights in any part of the world."

The El Hasa Province of Nejd, in which the oil concession is situated, is a little-known part of Arabia, inhabited chiefly by nomadic Bedouin tribes. By the terms of the concession, which appeared in the London Times, Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd, was to receive a fifth of all profits, and he was credited with the intention of devoting part of this revenue to a scheme for restoring the agriculture of the Province.

The district, however, is not very well supplied with harbor facilities for exporting its products. In the 360 miles over which the coast line extends, there are to be found only two deep-water ports—Kowet, near the mouth of the Euphrates at the northeastern boundary of the Province, and El Khatif, right at the other end near the British island of Bahrain, where the pearl fisheries are.

The region has come into Ibn Saud's possession within the last 10 years. In 1913 this ruler, then Emir of Nejd, drove the Turks out of El Hasa and established himself in their place. At the outbreak of the Great War he sided with the British, from whom he now receives a considerable annual subsidy. He has since adopted the style of Sultan.

**HEAVY RAIN AIDS GRAIN**

KAMLOOPS, B. C., June 27.—(Special Correspondence)—So great has been the rainfall in the dry belt of British Columbia this season that farmers are anxious for more sunniness to mature their crops. Not only a generation has the interior witnessed such moist conditions in midsummer, irrigation of lands in some places having been discontinued. For May and June alone this year the rainfall approximates that of the average annual precipitation of recent years,

## ENGLAND



## HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

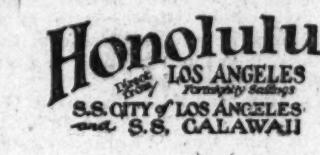
### TRAVEL



SUMMER lands of cool delight! Both Southern California and Hawaii are ideal vacation grounds at this time of the year. And the way to get the maximum benefit and enjoyment from your Western trip is to include either or both of these wonderful voyages on the



Be sure your ticket is routed via L. A. S. S. Co. between San Francisco or San Diego and Los Angeles. Same fare as all rail. Meals and berth extra.

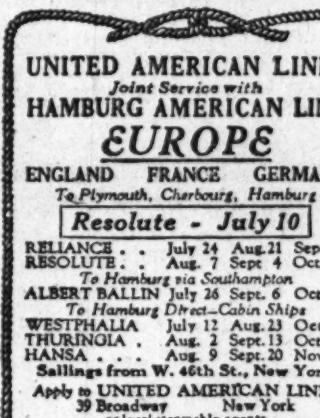


Hawaii is especially attractive in summer. U. S. Weather reports gave the maximum temperature in Honolulu during 1922 as 85 degrees and the minimum 62 degrees. Sail to Honolulu on a luxury liner, via the "Great Circle Route of Sunshine"—direct from Los Angeles.

Send for interesting booklets on both services.

Los Angeles Steamship Co., 517 S. Spring, Los Angeles

1013 Broome Bldg., New York  
135 Marquette Bldg., Chicago



RELIANCE . . . July 24 Aug. 21 Sept. 18 To Hamburg Direct Cabin Ships ALBERT RALLIN July 24 Sept. 6 Oct. 18 To Hamburg Direct Cabin Ships WENTWALLA . . . July 12 Aug. 21 Oct. 4 THUNDERBIRD . . . July 13 Aug. 22 Oct. 5 HANSA . . . Aug. 8 Sept. 20 Nov. 1 Sailings from W. 46th St., New York Apply to UNITED AMERICAN LINES 39 Broadway, New York or local steamship agents

NOTICE The New S. S. "BERKSHIRE"

Sails to NORFOLK-BALTIMORE July 10-17-31

to PHILADELPHIA July 24

Make Reservations Now Through Paces to the South and West MERCHANTS & MINERS TRANS. CO.

Pier 2, Northern Ave., Boston Tel. Congress 6160

Also All Tourist Agents



C. LEIDICH for Tickets Any Steamer, Any Line Ocean or Lake 227 W. Fort St., Detroit

Employment problem by wholesale emigration. What it did desire was to give the best possible chance under the best possible auspices to those who wished to better their prospects overseas. The question of migration was largely an economic one. At present there were large tracts of land overseas going to waste because there were no people to work them. What he wanted to see was the most of all was community migration, whole families going out together and settling near each other. This made for happiness, stability and prosperity.

CANADA SEEKS FARMERS

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 27.—(Special Correspondence)—Col. J. S. Dennis, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, states that he anticipates a considerable movement of American farmers from Oregon and Washington states to Canada during the autumn and winter months. Crops are good in those states and Col. Dennis believes many farmers in the United States will be able to do so this year. The Canadian Pacific Railway's representatives are interesting as many desirable American farmers as possible. Cheaper farm labor and lower taxation are among inducements held out.

### TRAVEL

Be a Guest on one of These Vacation Ships:

For a sightseeing cruise Delane of over 2000 miles on Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and the Great Lakes of Georgian Bay. Visiting Mackinac Island, Parry Sound, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. (Buses, cars, boats, etc., are included in the price.)

The Great Oil-Burning White Liners "North American" and "South American"

offer you comforts and luxuries equal to the finest ocean steamers—broad roomy decks, comfortable berths or parlor rooms—everything clean and inviting. Excellent meals. Complete entertainment—movies, dancing, social events, etc. Children's playground with attendant for children. Ratings from Buffalo every Wed. and Sat. m. m. and return Sat. m. m. and return. Sailing rate, round trip between Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago. Honored by皇室、貴族、紳士、淑女。

Call or write for pamphlet any Railway Ticket Office or Travel Agency or Chautauqua Park, Chautauqua Park, New York.

Transit Company W. H. BLACK, G. F. A. 119 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.

W. E. BROWN, Genl. Agt. 16 Z. Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Scenes in Chicago

A Week's Cruise On Four Great Lakes Buffalo to Chicago and Return

7 Days \$72.50 Meals and Births Included

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—HAMBURG Largest, Finest Ships on St. Lawrence—1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Excellent "MONOCLASS" cabin steamers to LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, GLASGOW, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON and ANTWERP

Apply your nearest local tourist and steamship agent or

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

BOSTON, 405 Boylston Street; MONTREAL, 141 St. James Street

### 30,000 Wonder Miles

### 133 Fascinating Days

Every Luxury of Travel on Land and Sea

25 Ports of Call, Inland Tours

Under the Experienced Management of the American Express Travel Dept.

New Cunarder S.S. FRANCONIA

From New York November 15, 1923, Returning March 27th Carefully planned Itinerary—Visiting Havana, Panama Canal, San Francisco, Hilo, Honolulu, Japan (13 days)—Yokohama, Kamakura, Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto, Nikko, Inland Sea, Miyajima, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, Singapore,

## SOVIET LEADER ASKS FOREIGN AID

State Resources Reach Limit, and Loss of Foreign Aid Will Make Conditions Even Worse

MOSCOW, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—That millions of Russian famine sufferers are still dependent upon outside help for the most elementary necessities of life is asserted by Mrs. Kameneff, wife of the well-known Soviet leader. Mrs. Kameneff is head of the foreign department of the committee which the Russian Government has established for the purpose of combating the consequences of the famine.

According to Mrs. Kameneff's statement, 8,000,000 human beings, including 3,000,000 children, are in urgent need of help. Of this number the Government was supporting 4,000,000. The foreign relief organizations were feeding 2,800,000, thus leaving more than 1,000,000 without any support at all.

### More Aid Necessary

The number of sufferers, in Mrs. Kameneff's opinion, was likely to increase before the coming harvest. Even after the harvest the State must expect to support a large number of children, invalids, and unemployed, and this burden would be made heavier by the announced decision of a number of foreign relief organizations to withdraw.

Mrs. Kameneff discussed at length the problem of Russia's grain exports, which have aroused a certain amount of criticism abroad. Her defense of the policy of the Russian Government in this respect may be summarized as follows:

There is no question of the Russian Government exporting grain on its own account. The Government simply acts as a middleman between the peasant with a surplus of grain and the foreign buyer. Under the new economic policy the Government takes only a certain part of the peasant's grain, leaving him free to dispose of the remainder as he sees fit. No part of this grain tax was sold outside of Russia. It was all used here, in many cases for the direct alleviation of the famine. The state's resources have been strained to the utmost in fighting the famine situation. Our budget has been cut down in every possible way.

In our poverty-stricken condition it was impossible for us to buy up all the grain in the country and use it for the benefit of the hungry. We went just far in that direction as we possibly could. In regard to the grain which could not be bought, the Government felt justified in facilitating its exportation, in order to get in exchange the tools and other articles which the peasant needs so badly for the restoration of his own economic life.

### Exports and Imports Meet

Mrs. Kameneff's attention was called to the story of two trains meeting, one carrying grain from Russia destined for foreign markets, the other bringing food into the country. She replied:

It would have saved a good deal of unnecessary expense in transport if the foreign relief organizations had bought grain here instead of bringing it from abroad. It is difficult to see why this was not done. Grain has always been Russia's staple article of export. The fact that some of our peasants have recovered sufficiently to permit a resumption of grain exports on a small scale does not for a moment mean that there is not great need for relief in Russia at the present time.

### WEAT ESTIMATES VARY

CALGARY, Alta., June 20—Estimates of Alberta's wheat crop this year vary from 130,000,000 bushels by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, to 150,000,000 bushels by George L. Macrae, rancher, and by W. M. Walbridge, manager of Great Exchange, and up to 175,000,000 bushels by Vernon Smith, Minister of Railways. Conditions are ideal, rain having fallen more generously throughout the whole province than in many years.

## LORD CARSON ASKS FOR JUSTICE TOWARD LOYALISTS OF IRELAND

Many Loyalists Still Grossly Injured, He Declares, and Few Have Ever Received Reasonable Compensation

### Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—Lord Carson of Duncarron, after a long silence, has again come forward and demanded that the Government take some steps in behalf of the loyal British subjects of Southern Ireland, many of whom are still being grossly injured and few of whom have ever been reasonably compensated for damages to their persons and properties. This demand, the reason to believe, is the first step in a renewed campaign of some intensity to get satisfaction from the Government and is expressed in a communication to The Morning Post which had devoted extensive attention to the subject editorially, following a communication signed "Index" from a party said to be in a position to speak with authority."

Lord Carson says the publication referred to raises the question whether the present Government "are doing or intend to do anything to fulfill their obligations toward the Unionists of Southern Ireland. Answering the question, he agreed that "the attitude of the new Government is disappointing." He does not, he says, expect them to revise the Treaty, but he does feel that a Conservative Government should "take all possible and necessary means to insure that the wrongs of their predecessors would be as far as possible set right."

### Malicious Injury

Referring to cases of injustice, he deals first with those of malicious injury. The amount of damage to private property before the Treaty he places at £20,000,000, and that since the Treaty at £70,000,000 to £80,000,000 more. Even the late Government, he said, admitted responsibility to see that compensation was paid. But he says nothing has materialized except what the Free State Government has passed an act, which I understand has received the royal assent, which is on

## NEW YORK CITY

### Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.  
Subway Station at the Door

#### NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$2.50 Per Day Upwards

#### ADVANTAGES

Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining room overlooking sunken garden.

Popular Priced Cafeteria

George C. Brown, Proprietor

Also under same management: HAR-  
GRAVE, 122d St. at Columbus Ave. (1  
square to Central Park.) Booklets sent  
free by applying to either of the above

### BOWMAN HOTELS NEW YORK

John McE. Bowman  
President

The traveler arriving at Grand Central Terminal can go directly to any one of the Bowman Hotels at Pershing Square without taxicab or baggage transfer.

**THE BILTMORE**

Eugene D. Miller, V. P.

**THE BELMONT**

James Woods, V. P.

**MURRAY HILL HOTEL**

James Woods, V. P.

**THE ANSONIA**

In the Riverside Residential Section

Eugene D. Miller, V. P.

### Prince George Hotel

28th Street  
Near 5th Ave.  
NEW YORK

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of the Fourth Avenue and Broadway Streets

1000 Rooms  
Each with Bath

Room and Bath \$2.50 and Up  
Double Room and Bath, \$4.00 and Up  
Rooms with Two Single Beds and Bath  
\$6.00 and \$7.00

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$8.00  
Headquarters for Masters' Tours  
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

### RALEIGH HALL

102 WEST 47TH ST.  
NEW YORK CITY

A residence for men  
A few seconds to everywhere  
An attractively furnished light,  
sunlit hall, with a large sunroom  
private bath or shower. Exceptional accommodations  
for business and professional men. Club  
rooms, billiard room, tennis courts, etc.

1000 Rooms  
Each with Bath

Room and Bath \$2.50 and Up  
Double Room and Bath, \$4.00 and Up  
Rooms with Two Single Beds and Bath  
\$6.00 and \$7.00

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$8.00  
Headquarters for Masters' Tours  
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

THE CHAMPLIN

Liberty : : New York

Quiet, Hornlike, Comfortable.

Rooms from \$18 up. Write to  
MRS. N. LEOLA CHAMPLIN

THE LLOYD

On Great South Bay, Belfort, L. I.

Exceptional location and house. Cool,  
comfortable, charming. Sport: Sailing,  
fishing, boating, golf, tennis,  
motoring.

Address THE LLOYD

11 E. 32nd St., New York  
A hotel of prestige and quality.  
Unique in atmosphere and surroundings.  
An exceptionally desirable location for either permanent  
or temporary residence. Neat and  
handsomely appointed. A bathroom  
with every bedroom. Sitting room  
adjoining if desired.

1, 2 and 3 rooms may be leased on  
yearly basis at a substantial  
rent.

2 blocks from Penn. Station.  
Phone Madison 4-6464.  
C. M. Bellak, Manager  
C. M. Bellak System, Managing Director

HOTEL HUMPHREY

Jamestown, N. Y.

Homelike, comfortable

EUROPEAN PLAN

Single, \$1.50, \$2.00

Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

THE CHAMPLIN

Liberty : : New York

Quiet, Hornlike, Comfortable.

Rooms from \$18 up. Write to  
MRS. N. LEOLA CHAMPLIN

THE LLOYD

On Great South Bay, Belfort, L. I.

Exceptional location and house. Cool,  
comfortable, charming. Sport: Sailing,  
fishing, boating, golf, tennis,  
motoring.

Address THE LLOYD

11 E. 32nd St., New York  
A hotel of prestige and quality.  
Unique in atmosphere and surroundings.  
An exceptionally desirable location for either permanent  
or temporary residence. Neat and  
handsomely appointed. A bathroom  
with every bedroom. Sitting room  
adjoining if desired.

1, 2 and 3 rooms may be leased on  
yearly basis at a substantial  
rent.

2 blocks from Penn. Station.  
Phone Madison 4-6464.  
C. M. Bellak, Manager  
C. M. Bellak System, Managing Director

HOTEL MORTON

Atlantic City, N. J.

500 feet from beachwalk and Steel Pier.

Pier, American plan, family hotel, commanding  
a fine ocean view. A feature of the hotel  
is the sunroom.

Rooms—50 Rooms with Bath  
Orchestra Dancing

OPEN ALL YEAR

20th successful year S. K. Boniface

Address THE LLOYD

11 E. 32nd St., New York  
A hotel of prestige and quality.  
Unique in atmosphere and surroundings.  
An exceptionally desirable location for either permanent  
or temporary residence. Neat and  
handsomely appointed. A bathroom  
with every bedroom. Sitting room  
adjoining if desired.

1, 2 and 3 rooms may be leased on  
yearly basis at a substantial  
rent.

2 blocks from Penn. Station.  
Phone Madison 4-6464.  
C. M. Bellak, Manager  
C. M. Bellak System, Managing Director

GRAND ATLANTIC

HOTEL

VIRGINIA AVE. NEAR STEEL PIER

Large house not directly on the beach front;

open surroundings; all conveniences. Music.

Gold, prizewinning orchestra.

Private Rates \$4.00 Per Day and Up.

American Plan Capacity 500.

O. D. PAINTER, Owner and Manager

New Clarion

Kentucky Ave., just off Boardwalk

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

New Stems and Brick Addition

100 Rooms—50 Rooms with Bath

Orchestra Dancing

OPEN ALL YEAR

20th successful year S. K. Boniface

Address THE LLOYD

11 E. 32nd St., New York  
A hotel of prestige and quality.  
Unique in atmosphere and surroundings.  
An exceptionally desirable location for either permanent  
or temporary residence. Neat and  
handsomely appointed. A bathroom  
with every bedroom. Sitting room  
adjoining if desired.

1, 2 and 3 rooms may be leased on  
yearly basis at a substantial  
rent.

2 blocks from Penn. Station.  
Phone Madison 4-6464.  
C. M. Bellak, Manager  
C. M. Bellak System, Managing Director

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

"Asbury Park's Newest Leading Hotel"

Running water and long distance

telephone in all rooms. Elevator.

Whirl Service.

Rates \$3.50 up Single, \$6.00 up Double.

EVELWELL & CRAWFORD  
Owners and Managers

Ocean Hotel

"Asbury Park's Newest Leading Hotel"

Running water and long distance

telephone in all rooms. Elevator.

Whirl Service.

Rates \$3.50 up Single, \$6.00 up Double.

EVELWELL & CRAWFORD  
Owners and Managers

OCEAN VIEW ROOMS

American Plan \$3.00 down daily.

European Plan, \$3.00 down daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

MRS. EDWARD K. THOMAS  
Ownership-Management

Bothell, Special family and weekly rates.

J. BOTHELL, Proprietor  
Atlantic City, N. J.

Watkins

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

South Carolina Ave. near Beach

A hotel for wife

## Greenway Court, an Ancient Estate in the Valley of the Shenandoah

**S**OFT, southern skies, the trees at the foot of the misty Blue Ridge, limestone boulders jutting from mountain, field, and meadow, the invigorating air of the mountain valley, are as they were in the days of Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax of England, Baron Cameron in the peerage of Scotland, Lord Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia. All else is changed; forests have, in great measure, passed with the passage of time, and with them the buffalo, panther, wolf, beaver, otter, bear, and elk. The Indian is unknown. The trackless woods have given way to fields of golden wheat and waving corn, threaded by highways which bring sight-seers in swiftly rolling machines to the historic valley.

At an intersection of two of these main roads in what is now Clarke County, Va., stands a white post with this inscription on a bronze tablet: "This post was originally placed by Lord Fairfax to direct strangers to his home, Greenway Court, about 1½ miles from here, and to point the way to Winchester. Tradition says George Washington erected the first post in 1751."

In 1921, those interested in this landmark replaced the old post with a locust tree encased in solid walnut brought from Washington's home, Mount Vernon. In the corner stone they buried a photograph of Lord Fairfax's home, taken from an old engraving; another photograph of the home in ruins; a daily paper from Winchester, and other articles of interest. A copy of the original lantern caps the post, lighted now, not with a candle, but with electricity.

### Few Poplars Survive

If we follow the direction for Greenway Court, we will motor on roads bordered by green hedges and walls of the native limestone, gay with the blue chicory, the brown-red Susan and the lily of the field. We will not find the half-mile stretch of Lombardy poplars transplanted by Lord Fairfax from Leeds Castle, Kent, England, which in the memory of those still living formed an approach to his home, but a single tree, here and there, dots the field and accentuates the roundness of the mountain maples, ash, oak, chestnut, hickory and sycamore. Half a mile from the main road, the King's highway which, in 1748, Lord Fairfax followed, we enter the grounds of the Greenway Court of today, and drive to the present manor house. It is a century-old building, pleasant enough in its way, but its excuse for being is that it can keep guard over the treasures of the past. One of the most interesting of these treasures is a handsome mahogany grandfather's clock, made in England, which still regulates the ways of the household. The face is ornamented with scroll work; beneath the delicate hands is engraving:

W. Chandies, Winchester.  
T. E. M.

The initials are those of Thomas Bryan Martin, the nephew who came

romance gather around "the great room" in the lodge whose walls were ornamented with antlers, rifles and rods, where the master sat in a high-backed, richly carved mahogany chair before the blazing logs with his guests or often alone with his books.

The visitor of greatest interest to us was the young Washington. The friendship then formed was a turning point in the boy's life. When questioned by Lord Fairfax as to what work he would like to do, he answered promptly, "Survey your lordship's estates in the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany." In the eyes of the Washingtons surveying was not a gentleman's occupation, but George Washington stated in his last years that the practical everyday knowledge he gained, the hardships he endured, the self-reliance he developed in his three years' survey for Lord Fairfax, shaped in no small measure his later life. The days spent at Greenway Court were agreeable. When the weather served them ill he read the history of England, or tried to please Lord Fairfax by reading Shakespeare, and other books of verse.

### Many Books

"My own room," Washington said, "was ever kept for me. It had a wide dormer window and next to it a room with more books than I had ever seen before except at Westover. Colonel Byrd's great mansion." Although the older man took no part against his King, his friendship with Washington was unbroken.

The lodge designed for his steward was improved and enlarged for the Earl until such time as he should build his manor house or castle. For 32 years the recluse satisfied himself with this simple dwelling. Yet, although he lived in comparative seclusion, history and tradition tell of the settlers, frontier traders, Indian trappers, who came to claim food and shelter, and found friend and patron in the master of Greenway Court. He was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Frederick, an attentive officer in the time of the Indian wars, president of the court which sat in Winchester, vestryman of the Episcopal Church in Winchester.

The lodge was one of a series of buildings he had planned. His slaves lived in log cabins in the neighboring woods; his horses and dogs were well cared for; he built log houses for spinning, and so on; but, the manor house which he had planned he did not build.

### The Office Still Stands

The only house left, of the days of Lord Fairfax, is the two-roofed stone cottage on the north lawn of Greenway Court, where he received his quitrents, signed deeds, adjusted claims and boundary lines, and attended to all the business of his vast territory. The office is approached by old flagstones, half hidden in the grass. It is shaded by a lofty alnus tree. A Virginian creeper is climbing over its moss-grown roof. The door is worn but the long iron hinges are still

strong. There is no furniture in the rooms, no fire in the cavernous corner fireplace. We must imagine the master there at his desk, listening to young George Washington's reports of his surveys; at times giving away whole farms to a worthy tenant, for a Christmas turkey.

Today, the owner of this historic home walks over her inheritance with bobbed hair, in bloomers, content to do the work of a man, if, thereby, she may still live at Greenway Court.

bent brim and the tingle of lichen—clearly runcible; that Homburg, so completely without a trace of its original shape, rust-colored, streaked brown or uncertain gray, whether tilted over the left eye or haulled hard down over the right ear—runcible, without question. In those undeciphered fragments of Teufelsdröckh's manuscripts there must have been endless thunderous philosophies provoked by the weather-beaten motley of the jarvey.

It is true there are jarveys and jarveys just as there are philosophies and philosophies. All jarveys have vivid complexions, but they are not all philosophers. Your essays into the philosophical shallows of conversation do not always lead to anything, but the noncommittal. You try the weather.

"It's queer day," you say tentatively.

"It is so," says the jarvey, declining the bait. After a pause you try again,

"Has been queer weather the last week," you say.

"It has so. Desperate queer, desperate queer," says he. You note the improvement and continue, looking at the sky, "Looks like rain," say you.

"It might," says he, watching you out of one eye. And once again the Englishman and the Irishman have failed to see what the other is driving at!

### The Fare to Blame

Sometimes you yourself are to blame. You hall the car peremptorily and sit in silence and gloom. You are perhaps misunderstood. It happened to me once and I sat in silence wondering why the car kept its balance. Suddenly there was an explosion of laughter. I turned round and saw the jarvey's face distorted with merriment.

"And what's the matter?" said I, suspecting I was the cause of his laughter.

"Nothing at all," said he. "But you sitting there in the rain and looking fierce about it. They do say the showers make you grow, but it's 30 years I've never driven in all weather, and it's little I've changed, though I've been at the Cape, and Canada and America and the world over. I have traveled as ship's stoker. And when they talk to me about their kings and their republics, says I to them, 'What for would you be bothering your heads about it at all? Sure did King George ever interfere with you now?' says I. 'And what is De Valera but a—" but therefore the conversation went into the unquotable.

Fervent Loyalists

Most of the Dublin jarveys are fervent loyalists, and will tell you what a "grand man" King George is. "But times is changed now; and the railroads never tell you when the timetables is changed and what way would you know what time to be coming out in the morning at all?"

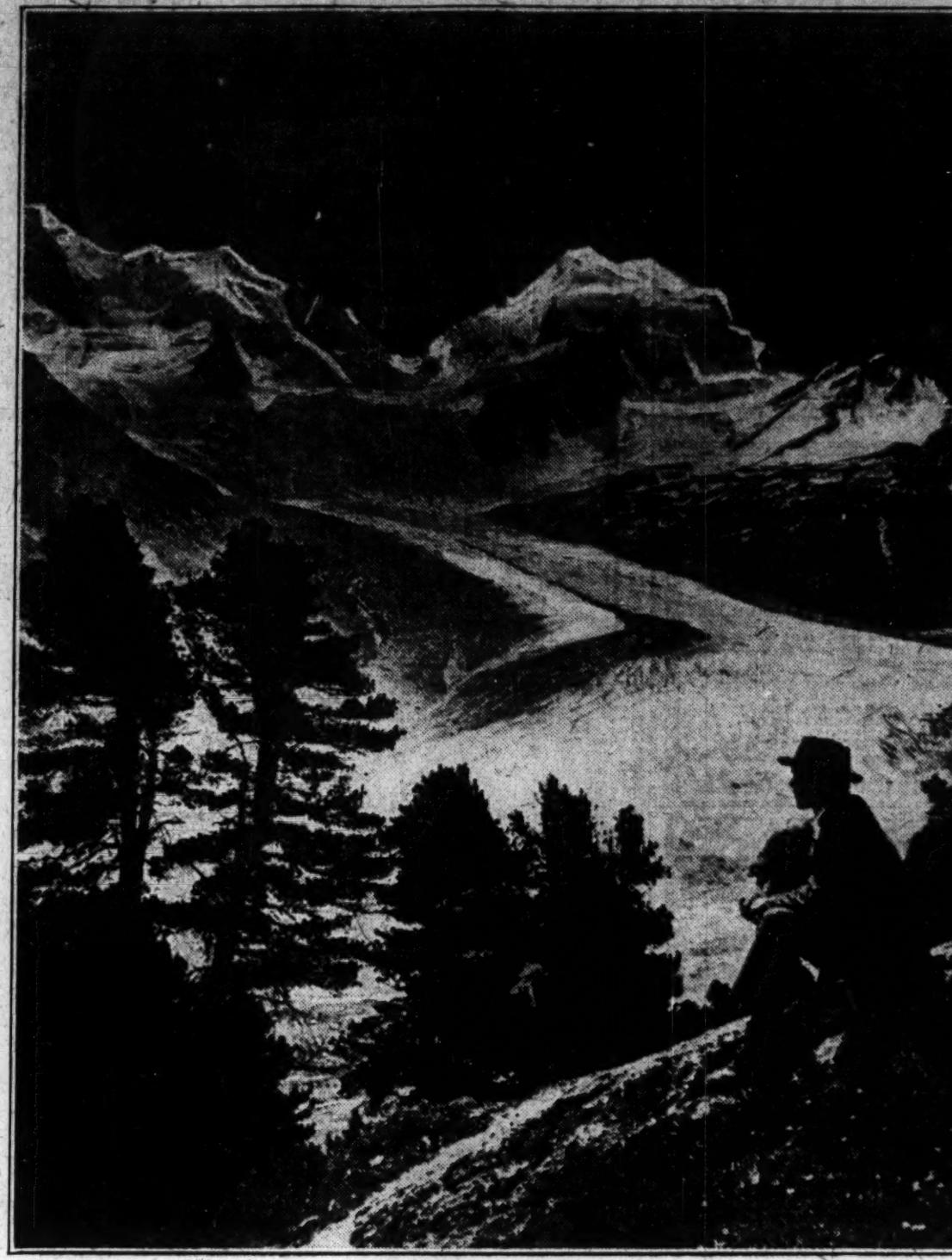
But if the jarvey is not too enthusiastic about his present rulers, one remembers with a smile that his best fares were the English officers!

Who could resist the jarvey with his tremendous powers of finding out what you think first before he commits himself, with his wealth of dry humor if you know how to get at it, with above all that richness of brogue which makes Cockney sound "flat, stale and unprofitable."

V. S. P.

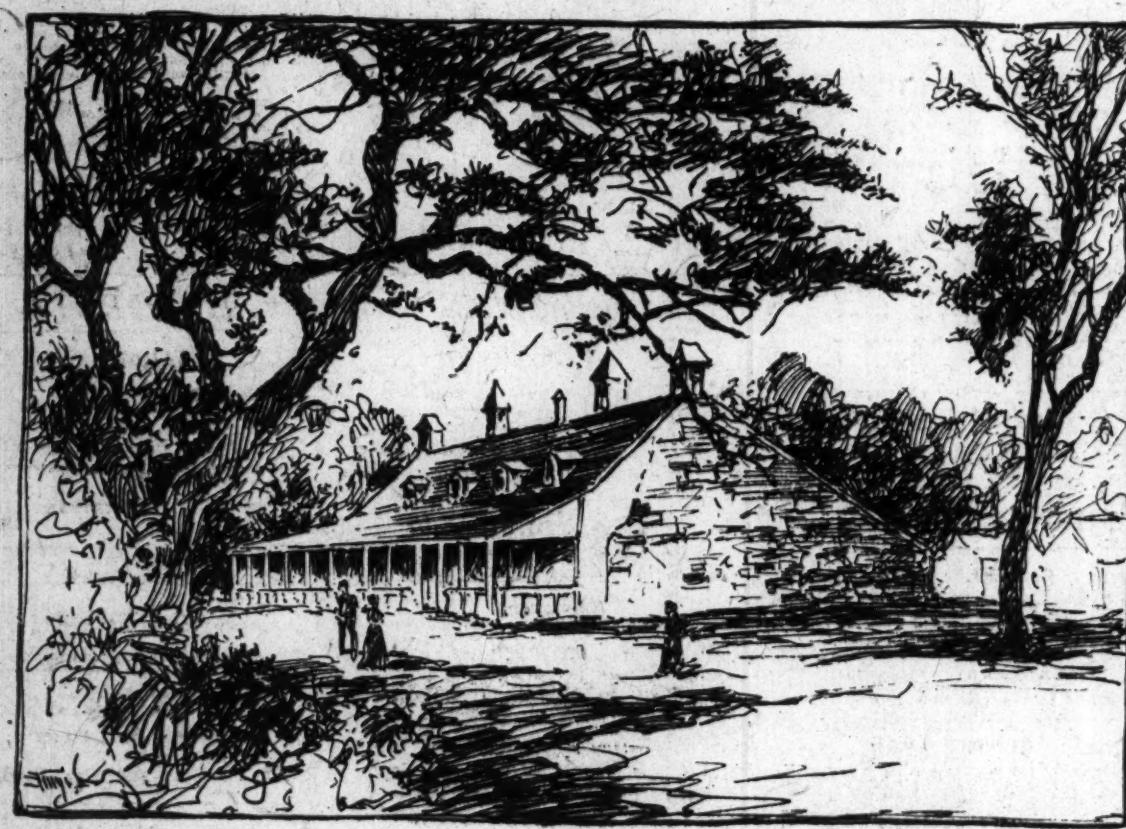
sangroid with which it nibbles at the grass immediately after dropping you into a convenient ditch is inexplicable. It can scarcely then be surprising that the men whose business it is to understand and persuade this noble animal should be the subject of respect and the source of much philosophy. In the days of the Highflyer and the Meteor the "fancy" and "noble lords" esteemed the place of honor to be at the coachman's side. I am told the seat next to the driver on the old horse busses was also much sought after, and the plithy sayings of these cockney philosophers have been exaggerated into hearsay if not preserved in print. All that is over for you in London. You now bounce on the sleek upholstery of your taxi—alone! While we in Dublin put our foot into the stirrup—so to speak—of the jarvey car, and with a swing are perched in that sweet uncertainty between staying on and falling off—next to the driver.

The difference between the jarvey and the ordinary man is, it seems to me, merely one of hats. You and I buy our hats and do our best to look as though we belonged to them; the jarvey and his hat have obviously grown up together. In the attempt to describe the jarvey's headgear one has to fall back on Mr. Lear. "He wears a runcible hat." That bowler with the



Underwood, London

Between Seasons: Piz Bernina and Roseg and the Roseg Valley



Drawn From An Old Print

Lord Fairfax's Lodge in Virginia. Built of Hewn Logs With Stone Dormer Windows. The Two Belfries on the Ridge Were for Summoning the Settlers in Case of Indian Attack

## The Dublin Jarvey

I USED to be said that property in Ireland was more valuable than life and that the jaunting car was built with the idea that the legs of the passengers would protect the wheels of the car. In defense it was said that when a jaunting car overturned the passengers always came to the ground more quickly than from another vehicle. But the jarvey and his swaying, dashing, veering car are among the chief joys of Dublin life; and to sit or rather to cling to beside him and see him flick the horse or hear him whistle as he disperses the crowd at College Green, and then to listen to his caustic, philosophical, highly flavored remarks, is to realize what a mixture he is of Jehu, Cuchulain and the elder Weller. He is none of your furiously whiskered Paris taxi drivers taking things very earnestly. He is, on the contrary, just a joke. One doesn't know which is the funnier, the driver or the car; and one is forced to the conclusion that the horse is the only serious part of the equipage. And after all the one thing needful in Ireland is to be a good judge of horseflesh, or to be knowing about cattle or canny about pigs. Said a jarvey the other day about Mr. Ford's failure to introduce cars as taxis into Dublin: "A car's a grand thing; but have you never seen a Kilblankety pony?"

The lodge, in which Lord Fairfax lived according to old drawings and more recent engravings, was a long, low building of hewn logs with broad stone gables and a roof with four dormer windows which sloped over a long porch in front. Alarm bells were hung in the two belfries on the ridge to summon the settlers in case of an Indian attack. History, tradition and

## London Impressions

By HENRY STACE

—Sidney Street

YOU will find Sidney Street on the London map only if you know where to look for it; for on the map it bears another name. It lies just outside the central regions on the north, and it is the main artery, the chief shopping-ground and the weekend parade for one of those districts which, though built for quite different purposes, have long ago been submerged under a raging frothing tide of lower-class life.

You can tell by the large houses in the neglected squares and crescents at the north end that the district has, in the common phrase, "seen better days." These houses are now outwardly in a deplorable state of decay. Their stuccoed fronts, adorned with pillars and porticos, their doors and window frames, have not been painted for years. Large patches of the stucco have cracked and fallen away, leaving bare, whitish gashes on the grimy house fronts. Further down the street, and especially in the narrow side roads, the houses are smaller. They are let by floors or by single rooms, and they shelter now three times as many people as they were intended to contain.

The street itself is a long thoroughfare, very noisy, very dirty and squalid, and haunted by unpleasing odors. But it has nothing of the dreary sadness of shabby-genteel districts. On the contrary, it is full of vigorous life and gayety. It is threaded by gleaming, clangling double-decked electric trams, and lined with cheap shops. It has at least three times as many inhabitants to the square yard as more prosperous districts, and the crowds which pour along its pavements on a Saturday night, laughing, quarreling, flirting, eating and drinking in public, in the glare from the shop windows and from the faires on the street-traders' brawns, are denser than the throngs in the West End shopping districts on a bright spring afternoon.

### A Merry People

Visitors to London often say that the people in the streets look sad and worried. That may be true as regards the City and the West End, where people are always in a hurry, where they seem conscious of being among strangers, and move through the crowds with compressed lips, looking straight before them and avoiding each others' glances. If you visit Sidney Street or any of the places of which it is the type on a Saturday night—and especially if you hear in mind that standards of cleanliness, of comfort and of refinement are after all relative, and not absolute, and refuse to let yourself be daunted by the noise, the warm, heavy odors which ooze out from the fried-fish bars, and the litter of paper, cabbage stalks and refuse underfoot—you can hardly fail to recognize that here you are in a different atmosphere; that the temper of these young crowds is more irresponsible, more eager, friendly and cheerful—nearer, indeed, to what is implied in the phrase "Merry England."

On Saturday nights the whole population is in the streets, the week's wages in their pockets. They are out not only to do their business at the shops and street brawns, but to enjoy themselves; to revel in the noise, the crowds and the flaring lights; and in all the drama and pageantry of the next.

These people have lived in the streets from childhood. They are turned out to play as soon as they can toddle, and all the side streets where there is no traffic swarm with children of every age, and ring with their cries. You can wander through Mayfair from end to end and not see a dozen children, but here you will see a dozen in as many yards. One of the most lasting impressions left by a visit to Sidney Street is of the hordes of children. In the mouth of any one of the side streets where they play you may happen at any moment upon one of the prettiest sights that all London has to offer—a group of a dozen girls, of 10 to 14 years old, hatless, their hair tousled in torn and dirty frocks, their slender legs encased in bedraggled stockings full of holes, dancing in formation to the music of a street organ. The swift movements of their bodies and limbs are as agile and as perfectly timed as those of a well-trained ballet; they dance with a tempest fervor, and the grave and rapid expression of their faces witnesses to their absorption in the rhythm of the dance.

By the time when these children begin to grow up the habit of living and taking their pleasure in the streets is confirmed. The young men, in their flat cloth caps, with brilliantly striped neck mufflers in place of collar and tie, proudly spread out over their breasts, stand gossiping at the street corners, and the girls parade

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK

RIALTO EMIL JANNINGS in "PETER THE GREAT"

Successful success. Publicly praised. Russian music excellent. Keen comedy, too.

SAM HARRIS Theta, 42 St. W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. MATINEES Wed. & Sat.

SAM HARRIS PRESENTS THE 1923 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY

### ICEBOUND

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eve. at 8:30. MATINEES Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

CYRIL MAUDE in "The Funniest Play of the Year" "AREN'T WE ALL"

JOHN GOLDEN PRESENTS

7th HEAVEN BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.

Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

ADRIENNE THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION WITH VIVIENNE SEGAL BILLY B. VAN RICHARD CARLE

## PROVINCETOWN

Pilgrim's First Landing

100 Miles Round Trip to Cape Cod

Large, Wireless Equipped Iron Steamship

DOROTHY BRADFORD

Fare—Round Trip \$10.00. One Way \$5.00.

For Winter, 400 Atlantic Ave., DALLY, 9:30 a.m. Sundays and Holidays, 10 a.m.

Daylight Saving Time. Staterooms. Refreshments. Orchestra.

Tel. Congress 4235

## RESTAURANTS

### LOS ANGELES

TRY THE

Triangle Cafeteria

88 South Main Street Tel. 6534

(Near the California Theatre)

V. S. P.

CAMERA { Portraiture  
Publicity  
Richard Gonthall Grant  
52 West 57th Street  
New York City  
"Circle 5197"

RELDANS, CAL.

BUSY-B-CAFE

119 E. State Street  
Tel. Congress 4235

Redlands, Calif.

## CHICAGO

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily

The Covered Wagon

Paramount's screen epic of America. All rights reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

SELWYN Theta, W. 42 St. Evs. at 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

BELMONT It's a Comedy. Try 9098

H. B. Warner in "You and I" with Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

SELWYN Theta, W. 42 St. Evs. at 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

</div



## ADVERTISEMENTS - BY STATES AND CITIES

**CALIFORNIA****Coronado**

**Harold A. Taylor**  
Art Goods—Kodaks—Framing  
1154 Orange Avenue and  
Hotel Del Coronado

**Fullerton**

**Unique Cleaners**  
**CLIFFORD G. CROWDER**  
Phone 390 115 E. Commonwealth

**Harry G. Maxwell**  
—Realtor—  
Loans 100 W. Commonwealth Avenue

**TAYLOR JACOBSEN**  
Jeweler  
118 N. Spuds St.

**Glendale**

**PENDROY'S**  
BRAND OF HANOVER  
California  
A Modern Department Store  
Ready-to-Wear, Dry Goods, Shoes,  
Rugs, Millinery  
Improved and modern merchandising meth-  
ods. The services for which QUALITY  
goods can be sold.  
Rest Room—Second Floor  
Phone—Glendale 2880  
Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

**Sierra Club**  
Ginger Ale  
Fruit Punches  
for All Occasions  
**HENRY-BROWN**  
CO., Inc.  
Glendale, California  
"Totally Different"

**Awnings and Tents**  
Spanish and Egyptian Colors  
Latest Designs  
**W. T. GILLIAM**  
Phone Glen. 2012  
210 East Broadway Glendale, Cal.

**CROFTON**  
THE SHOE MAN  
Headquarters for Kewpie Twin Shoes  
Shoes for the Whole Family  
105 North Brand  
Telephone Glendale 1490-3  
**The Broadway Tailor**  
Maker of Correct Dress  
ALTERING  
PRESSING, REMODELING  
ALTERING  
**PAUL ROM,** Proprietor  
202 West Broadway Glendale, Calif.

**J. F. STANFORD**  
Realtor—Insurance—Loans  
BUILDER OF HOMES  
112½ So. Brand. Glendale, Calif.

**GOODE & BELEW**  
Cleaners and Dyers  
110 E. Broadway  
GLENDALE, CALIF.  
Phone Glendale 364

**First National Bank**  
1261 South Brand Blvd.  
Glendale, Calif.  
Financial courtesies to tourists.  
Drafts cashed and sold.

Just Phone Glendale 181—We Deliver  
**D. L. Gregg Hardware Co.**

Everything in Hardware  
Sporting Goods  
107 North Brand Boulevard  
GLENDALE CALIFORNIA  
**H. S. WEBB & CO.**

Retailers of  
Fine Dry Goods and  
Men's Furnishings  
S. W. Corner Brand and Broadway  
GLENDALE, CALIF.

**COKER & TAYLOR**  
PLUMBING AND HEATING  
Large Display Rooms  
Estimates Furnished  
GLENDALE, CALIF.  
200 S. Brand Blvd. Open Saturday Nights

**H. L. MILLER CO.**  
Real Estate and Insurance  
106 South Brand Blvd.  
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA  
"Matchless Candies" FLORENCE COOK, Prop.

**COOK'S**  
126 S. BRAND BLVD., GLENDALE, CAL.  
Glendale 612  
Where the Foods Have Breakfast, Luncheon  
That Home Flavor Dinner

**Glendale Groceria**  
116-118 NORTH BRAND BLVD.  
A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.  
High Grade Shoe Repairing  
**BRAND NEW SHOE SHOP**  
1230 South Brand Blvd.  
J. H. NASH, Prop., Glendale, California

—SHAFES—  
Books, Fine Stationery, Art Goods  
Motors and Greeting Cards.  
422 S. South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

**CALIFORNIA****Hollywood**

**Mary Helen**  
TEA ROOM  
"In Hollywood—A Delightful Place to Dine"  
REINER AV. 1818  
Hollywood 6358  
MICHIGAN AVENUE

If you are considering  
BUYING SELLING  
RENTING INSURING  
HOLLYWOOD PROPERTY  
VACANT OR IMPROVED  
I would appreciate your consulting with me.  
**MARK W. SHAW,** Realtor  
5820 Sunset Blvd.  
Tel. Holly. 5018

**Community Laundry**  
HOLLYWOOD  
1033 McCadden Place Holly 3850

**R. E. WHITLEY CO.**  
HOLLYWOOD PROPERTIES.  
INVESTMENTS and  
RESIDENCES  
6034 Hollywood Boulevard  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

For Sale For Rent For Exchange  
Persons contemplating locating in California,  
and especially Los Angeles or Hollywood, would  
do well to correspond with or see  
**E. CLARKE COMER**  
Real Estate  
6322 Hollywood Blvd.  
Phone 877-828

**HOLLYWOOD BOOT SHOP**  
6687 Hollywood Boulevard 577101  
Fine Footwear—Hosiery  
Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call.

**HENRY D. COLEY**  
Specializing in Hollywood Bargains  
Residence and Income Property  
5670 Sunset Blvd.  
Phone Holly 1405

**COSMO CLEANING COMPANY**  
Ladies' Fancy Goods and Garments Our Specialty  
COR. COSMO ST. AND SELMA AVE.  
phone Hollywood 298

**LAUREL CAFETERIA**  
Home Cooking—Good Service  
6010 Hollywood Blvd.

**Central HARDWARE Company**  
"The stores that appreciate your patronage."  
5073 Hollywood Blvd. Tel. Holly 1405  
7534 Sunset Blvd. Tel. Holly 1405

**Hollywood Hardware Co., Inc.**

579791 6414 Hollywood Blvd.  
**SYD PEARCE**  
The FORD MAN  
Nine years' Detroit Factory Experience.  
6220 Santa Monica Blvd. Holly 904.

**BEST THE PLUMBER**  
Phone 451-819

**HOLLYWOOD CARPET CLEANING CO.**  
Plant:—1128 Las Palmas Ave.  
Office:—1400 Sunset Blvd. Broadway 6227

**Huntington Park**

**Ford**  
WEEKLY PAYMENT PLAN  
\$5.00 ENROLLS YOU

Ask for full particulars of this easy way  
to become a Ford owner.

**LLOYD L. KING**

Ford Fordson Lincoln  
Authorized Dealer for Los Angeles and Vicinity  
231 No. Pacific Boulevard, Huntington Park, Cal.

Phone South 7756

**Laguna Beach**

**ROY W. PEACOCK**  
REALTOR

Laguna Beach Property  
LAGUNA BEACH, CALIF.

**La Jolla**

**THE HAT SHOP**

MRS. M. VINCIL-STUART

1049 Wall Street La Jolla 86

**GREEN DRAGON GIFT SHOP & DINING ROOM**

Changed to CRICKET COFFEE HOUSE

1121 Prospect Street

**THE LITTLE SHOP**

Hats, Sweaters, Blouses, Novelties

Things for Children

**Long Beach**

**HOB NOB TEA ROOM**

Lunch and Dinner  
Afternoon Tea—Special Parties

1220 E. Ocean Ave. 628-146

**F. B. SILVERWOOD'S**

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

124 PINE AVENUE

**INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE**

P. M. MILLSPAUGH

950 American Ave. Phone 628330

**HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE**

Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies

117 Pine Avenue

**MOORE'S GROCETERIA**

"GROCERIES FOR LESS"

342 American Avenue

**S. J. ABRAMS**, Fine Tailoring

Clothing of Quality at Reasonable Prices

114-116 Pine Ave. Phone 624-80

**RICH'S QUALITY BAKERY**

423 Pine Avenue Tel. 648-822

BRANCHES { 742 Pine Ave. 1228 American

**W. E. ALLEN CO.**

General Contractors

619 Markwell Blvd. Dial 614-08

**KRIEGER-AYER MUSIC CO.**

VICTROLA, PHONOGRAPH

PIANOS  
VICTOR RECORDS 236 East Third St.

**HORACE W. GREEN & SONS**

HARDWARE CO.

548 Pine Avenue Tel. 648-87

**AUGUST F. PFLUG**

DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY

244 E. Broadway Tel. 620-306

**SHAFES—**

Books, Fine Stationery, Art Goods

Motors and Greeting Cards.

422 S. South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

**Unique Cleaners**

CLIFFORD G. CROWDER

Phone 390 115 E. Commonwealth

**High Grade Shoe Repairing**

**BRAND NEW SHOE SHOP**

1230 South Brand Blvd.

J. H. NASH, Prop., Glendale, California

**SHAFES—**

Books, Fine Stationery, Art Goods

Motors and Greeting Cards.

422 S. South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

**Glendale Groceria**

116-118 NORTH BRAND BLVD.

A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

**High Grade Shoe Repairing**

**BRAND NEW SHOE SHOP**

1230 South Brand Blvd.

J. H. NASH, Prop., Glendale, California

**SHAFES—**

Books, Fine Stationery, Art Goods

Motors and Greeting Cards.

422 S. South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

**Unique Cleaners**

CLIFFORD G. CROWDER

Phone 390 115 E. Commonwealth

**High Grade Shoe Repairing**

**BRAND NEW SHOE SHOP**

1230 South Brand Blvd.

J. H. NASH, Prop., Glendale, California

**SHAFES—**

Books, Fine Stationery, Art Goods

Motors and Greeting Cards.

422 S. South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

**Glendale Groceria**

116-118 NORTH BRAND BLVD.

A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

**High Grade Shoe Repairing**

**BRAND NEW SHOE SHOP**

1230 South Brand Blvd.

J. H. NASH, Prop., Glendale, California

**SHAFES—**

Books, Fine Stationery, Art Goods

Motors and Greeting Cards.

422 S. South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

**Glendale Groceria**

116-118 NORTH BRAND BLVD.

A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA	CALIFORNIA
<b>Pasadena</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Pasadena</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Riverside</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>San Diego</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>San Pedro</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Santa Barbara</b>	<b>Santa Monica</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	
<i>Hawarite</i> MILLINERY Colorado 544 462 East Colorado St. PASADENA, CALIF.	<b>THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK</b> EXTENDS TO YOU A COMPLETE AND CONSIDERATE BANKING SERVICE SUMMER VISITORS WELCOME Colorado Street at Mareno, Avenue Since 1911	<i>J. Boule &amp; Co. Dry Goods Ready-to-wear</i> SWEET'S CLOTHIER-FURNISHER Main at 5th Street ENGRAVING PRINTING WALTER D. CLARK PROMPT PRINTER 610 EIGHTH STREET RUBBER STAMPS SIGN CARDS	<b>The Boston Store</b> S. M. BINGHAM FIFTH AT C A DOLLAR'S WORTH A dollar's worth for a dollar this is the best all around value in clothing. No merchant can long succeed who ignores this principle. Our policy is one of quality in merchandise. We offer the finest quality and contain the greatest amount of quality possible for its price. In merchandise there are many grades, but we offer you an honest value, sold exactly for what it is.	<b>A. McMURTRIE</b> Dry Goods MERCANDISE OF MERIT 1015 Pacific Ave. Phone 111-J Day phone 923-J Night phone 974-J	<i>Trenwith's Inc.</i> "Santa Barbara's Beautiful Department Store" Harper System Permanent Waving Marcel Waving Shampooing 1017 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif. Phone 582	<b>RENTALS INSURANCE</b> • W. W. BENNETT REALTOR 125 S. M. BLVD. COR. SECOND ST.	
<i>Lady Betty Shoppe</i> EXCLUSIVE DRESSES, MILLINERY GOWNS, SKIRTS, COATS AND SWEATERS 580 EAST COLORADO STREET, PASADENA Opp. Maryland Hotel	<b>The Elite DRY CLEANERS &amp; DYES</b> 797 So. Fair Oaks Phone Colo. 1349	<b>R. A. ROBERTS CO. DRAPERIES</b> 564 E. Colorado Street PASADENA, CALIF. Telephone Fair Oaks 4947	<b>San Bernardino</b> SHEEHAN PAINT & PAPER CO. Distributors of PATTON AND LARSON PRODUCTS WALL PAPER, BRUSHES PAINTERS' SUPPLIES Tel. 1810 654 Third St., San Bernardino, Cal.	<b>BARNEY &amp; MCKIE</b> REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE 206-210 Scripps Building BATHING SUITS \$2.50 to \$10.00 Kuit Bathing Suit for men, women and children at prices suitable for the more for your dollar Becker policy.	<i>J. E. White Consulting Engineer</i> Examinations, Development and Miss Management Bothin Building—907 State St.	<b>CITIZENS STATE BANK</b> Savings Commercial 222 Santa Monica Boulevard	
<b>FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION</b> Eldred's FLOWER SHOP 266 East Colorado Street PASADENA, CAL.	<b>Pomona</b> "Holeproof Hosiery" The name specifies service, style and durability. Made for Men, Women and Children, in variety of colors and shades.	<b>Orange Belt Emporium</b> POMONA, CAL. J. T. GRUBB TIRES, TUBES, ACCESSORIES AND AUTOMOBILE LOADING Distributor for Miller Tires 189 E. Third St. Phone Main 1130 Spring Clothes of Distinctive Style and Value. Golf Clothes "Hole Out." Tuxedos and Full Dress Accessories. DEHNEL BROTHERS, INC.	<b>THE MIDWAY MARKET</b> Meats and Groceries GEO. E. READE 784 3rd Street San Bernardino, Calif.	<b>G. H. Beckerla</b> 845 Fifth Street, San Diego	<b>EISENBERG'S INC.</b> SOCIETY BRAND MANHATTAN CLOTHES SHIRTS PHOENIX HOSE STETSON HATS EISENBERG BUILDING	<b>PARKER'S MARKETS</b> STORE NO. 1 10 Street and Santa Monica Boulevard Body and Fender Repairing New Fenders	
<b>Plumbing and Heating</b> Cesspools and General Excavating A full line of sewer pipe, tile lining and terra cotta. Bath work given careful attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.	<b>ELIZABETH'S</b> Correct Apparel for Gentlewomen 262 N. Thomas Street	<b>R. H. LODSDON</b> DEALER IN PECK'S PURE PAINTS WALL PAPER, ETC. 482 3rd Street	<b>WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP</b> SHOES AND HOSIERY 482 3rd St. San Bernardino, Calif.	<b>GEORGE DUNTON</b> Lincoln Ford Fordson CARS—TRACTORS 420 EAST FOURTH STREET	<b>J. E. WHITE Consulting Engineer</b> Examinations, Development and Miss Management Bothin Building—907 State St.	<b>Laing-Myers Body Co.</b> Phone 22414 1516 Second St.	
<b>BENEDICT &amp; GINGRICH</b> 1438 E. Colorado Street Phone Colo. 1886	<b>IF IT REACHES YOUR ATTENTION, KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH THE AMERICAN NAT'L BANKS. WE DESIRE TO SERVE YOU.</b>	<b>DEHNEL BROTHERS, INC.</b>	<b>THE MIDWAY MARKET</b> Meats and Groceries GEO. E. READE 784 3rd Street San Bernardino, Calif.	<b>F. B. BELASCO</b> , Mgr. Moving, Storage, Packing FIRE INSURANCE INSURED Taxi Service 280 W. Seventh St.	<b>Jewett &amp; Stout HOME BUILDERS</b> PACIFIC READY-CUT HOMES, INC. 831 S. M. Blvd. Phone 21772	<b>SMITH-ROBINSON</b> Smart Shoes 813 Santa Monica Boulevard	
<b>The Green-Marshall Co.</b> PAINT and VARNISH Wall Paper, Artist's Materials, Picture Framing 32 West Colorado St. Fair Oaks 866 CHAS. E. VINSON, Manager	<b>TRIANGLE GROCERTERIA</b> Complete stocks of First Class Groceries Corner 2nd Street and Park Ave. "You Can Get It at the Rancher's" Supplies for Ranch and Farm Plant Automobile, Household Parts 240 West Third Street	<b>PRINTERS</b> "The Service Shop" 286 W. Second St. Phone Main 1037	<b>THE PALACE</b> Popular Grocery and Market, American Sugar Refining Co.'s Products 245-250 2nd Street Phones 18 and 87	<b>Visit Our Down-Stairs Section</b> 1040 Sixth Street Phone 638-84	<b>STEINWAY PIANOS</b> VICTROLAS AND RECORDS 718 State Street	<b>MILLER &amp; HARRISON</b> 1411 Wilshire Blvd. Phone 23969	
<b>VACATION APPAREL</b> In every article will be found nothing less than style, high quality and correct prices. Summer Frocks, Sports Wear, Sweaters, Bathing Tops, Footwear, Toilet Requisites, Children's Wear	<b>Morgan's Cafeteria</b> 1049—Sixth Street	<b>W. E. SECOMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>LEWIS SHOE CO.</b> W. E. SECUMBE, Prop. Main 5147	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>F. N. GEHL PACKING CO.</b> Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	<b>PLUMER FURNITURE COMPANY</b> SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD AT FOURTH PIANOS FURNITURE	
Over Thirty-Five Years' Experience Real Estate and Insurance Residential, Income, and Business Properties for sale or exchange. Special attention given to rental inquiries.	<b>Redlands</b> SERING and CORTNER For Refrigerators Rugs, Linoleums and Porch Furniture Window Shades Made to Order 17-21-25 W. STATE STREET	<b>A. LEIPSIC</b> Dry Goods Ready to Wear The House of the Authentic Styles Phone Main 989 Agency G. E. Motors RUSSELL ELECTRICAL CO. Electrical Fixtures and Appliances Wiring of All Kinds, 215 Orange Street	<b>THE PALACE</b> Paint and More Paint MAIN 285 FIFTH ST. COR. A	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>MODELL LAUNDRY</b> "All that the name implies" Phone 104 908 East 5th St.	<b>PIANOS</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>WILLIAM WILSON CO.</b> Pasadena Estate Los Angeles 10 Garland Avenue PASADENA Phone 54433	<b>Books—STATIONERY—OFFICE SUPPLIES</b> Filing Devices	<b>W. W. WIDDIFIELD</b> CARPETS AND RUGS 1403 Fifth Street Phone 645-13	<b>Original French Laundry</b> 702 Front St. Telephone 668-63 FINISH—ROUGH DRY—DRY WASH	<b>Padgham's Brunswick Shop</b> RECORDS and PHONOGRAPHES	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>Mattoons</b> GOWNS WRAPS BLOUSES SWEATERS DRESSES 470 E. Colorado St., Pasadena	<b>THE TRIANGLE SHOE STORE</b> Shoes and Hosiery 181 W. Second Street	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>THE RADIO STORE</b> Paul Franklin Johnson 560 EAST COLORADO ST. "Everything Worth While in Radio" Radio, Electric and Scientific Supplies	<b>RELANDS</b> SERING and CORTNER For Refrigerators Rugs, Linoleums and Porch Furniture Window Shades Made to Order 17-21-25 W. STATE STREET	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>ENTERPRISE HARDWARE COMPANY</b> Baldwin Refrigerators and New York Belting Co. Garden Hose all grades. 156 East Colorado St. Fair Oaks 1101.	<b>HARRIS COMPANY</b> Dry Goods Ready-to-Wear	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>VROMAN'S BOOK STORE</b> 82 East Colorado Street Books, Stationery, Office Supplies Filing Devices	<b>RIVERSIDE</b> THE ARK Housefurnishing Co. MAIN AT 6TH STREET	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>PASADENA STATIONERY &amp; PRINTING CO.</b> 67 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1086 Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping	<b>THE STORE FOR WOMEN</b> SILK HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES CORSETS AND NECKWEAR ART NEEDLEWORK	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN</b> WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP 36 EAST COLORADO STREET	<b>PATTERSON'S</b> 860 MAIN STREET	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>NOLD FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.</b> 65-71 N. Fair Oaks Ave. Phone Fair Oaks 1181	<b>Commercial Barber Shop</b> F. M. MANATT, Prop. 817 Main St.	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>OLIVE HEISS</b> PIANIST AND TEACHER 610 N. El Molino Fair Oaks 1180	<b>HOUSE PAINTING</b> N. H. Martyr:	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>W. W. SWARTHOUT</b> Draperies Special Furniture—Refinishing	<b>RIVERSIDE HARDWARE CO.</b> Nationally Advertised Hardware MAIN ST. AT 6TH	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>W. W. SWARTHOUT</b> Draperies Special Furniture—Refinishing	<b>FEDERAL BAKERY</b> 8th and Broadway	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
26 South Delancy Phone F. O. 372	<b>WILLIAMS BROS., 1156 2nd St.</b> Battery and Auto Electric Work	<b>W. E. SECUMBE</b> , Prop. Main 5147	<b>JOSEPHINE SWENSON</b> Pianist and Teacher Thorius Studio, Phone Main 22 Residence Studio, 5435 Grim St. Phone Hill. 2216-W-K	<b>THE Bledsoe Company</b> FURNITURE and FLOOR COVERINGS 6th and C Streets	<b>J. C. HORTON FURNITURE CO.</b> "A Store—and More" Main St. at 5th. Phone 252.	<b>ST. CHARLES MARKET</b> F. N. GEHL PACKING CO. Meat, Sausage, Poultry, Fish 617 STATE STREET	
<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	
<b>SANTA MONICA</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	<b>ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES</b>	
<b>RENTALS INSURANCE</b> • W. W. BENNETT REALTOR 125 S. M. BLVD. COR. SECOND ST.	<b>"The Home Bank with the Personal Service"</b> CITIZENS STATE BANK Savings Commercial 222 Santa Monica Boulevard	<b>PARKER'S MARKETS</b> STORE NO. 1 10 Street and Santa Monica Boulevard Body and Fender Repairing New Fenders	<b>EISENBERG'S INC.</b> SOCIETY BRAND MANHATTAN CLOTHES SHIRTS PHOENIX HOSE STETSON HATS EISENBERG BUILDING	<b>J. E. WHITE Consulting Engineer</b> Examinations, Development and Miss Management Bothin Building—907 State St.	<b>Laing-Myers Body Co.</b> Phone 22414 1516 Second St.	<b>SMITH-ROBINSON</b> Smart Shoes 813 Santa Monica Boulevard	
<b>RENTALS INSURANCE</b> • W. W. BENNETT REALTOR 125 S. M. BLVD. COR. SECOND ST.	<b>"The Home Bank with the Personal Service"</b> CITIZENS STATE BANK Savings Commercial 222 Santa Monica Boulevard	<b>PARKER'S MARKETS</b> STORE NO. 1 10 Street and Santa Monica Boulevard Body and Fender Repairing New Fenders	<b>EISENBERG'S INC.</b> SOCIETY BRAND MANHATTAN CLOTHES SHIRTS PHOENIX HOSE STETSON HATS EISENBERG BUILDING	<b>J. E. WHITE Consulting Engineer</b> Examinations, Development and Miss Management Bothin Building—907 State St.	<b>Laing-Myers Body Co.</b> Phone 22414 1516 Second St.	<b>SMITH-ROBINSON</b> Smart Shoes 813 Santa Monica Boulevard	
<b>RENTALS INSURANCE</b> • W. W. BENNETT REALTOR 125 S. M. BLVD. COR. SECOND ST.	<b>"The Home Bank with the Personal Service"</b> CITIZENS STATE BANK Savings Commercial 222 Santa Monica Boulevard	<b>PARKER'S MARKETS</b> STORE NO. 1 10 Street and Santa Monica Boulevard Body and Fender Repairing New Fenders	<b>EISENBERG'S INC.</b> SOCIETY BRAND MANHATTAN CLOTHES SHIRTS PHOENIX HOSE STETSON HATS EISENBERG BUILDING	<b>J. E. WHITE Consulting Engineer</b> Examinations, Development and Miss Management Bothin Building—907 State St.	<b>Laing-Myers Body Co.</b> Phone 22414 1516 Second St.	<b>SMITH-ROBINSON</b> Smart Shoes 813 Santa Monica Boulevard	
<b>RENTALS INSURANCE</b> • W. W. BENNETT REALTOR 125 S. M. BLVD. COR. SECOND ST.	<b>"The Home Bank with the Personal Service"</b> CITIZENS STATE BANK Savings Commercial 222 Santa						

# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## The Royal School of Needlework

**T**HIS ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, which celebrated its Jubilee last year, was founded with the double object of reviving the beautiful needlework of the past and of providing employment for gentle-women.

It was started in a temporary erection under the auspices of H. R. H. the Princess Christian and other influential persons, and it was not until 1903 that it was suitably housed almost next door to the Victoria and Albert Museum in the fine building, designed by Fairfax Wade, which it now occupies.

At that time nothing but Berlin woolwork was being done, and as it was necessary to have for copying examples of the beautiful old needlework, members of the committee produced pieces that had been handed down in their families for generations. "It became quite the custom," an interviewer was told, "for them, if they saw when on a visit, a beautiful piece of needlework, to ask permission for it to be used as a model in the studios of the school. Books of designs also were studied and at one time we had a room with 16 designers in it working every day copying, adapting, or originating, so that the wealth of lovely designs has accumulated. However, we still get a great many from the Victoria and Albert Museum, with which we are in close touch. If we want any special color which is used in the old work we get the dyers to dye it for us, except when only small quantities are required and we can do it ourselves."

### A Well-Planned Curriculum

"In time the objects of the school took such a hold on the public that there began to be a demand for teachers, and in 1895 we started a three-years diploma course and a two-years certificate course. We have since sent teachers and lecturers all over Great Britain, as well as to India, the Colonies, and the United States. We should like to send more to the United States as we feel that beautiful work is much appreciated there. The girls, too, are very desirous to go, but we do not know quite how to set about finding the right openings for them."

The head of the school said: "A girl must have a feeling of joy in her work or she would not stay here for three years. She finds in it a means of self-expression. We have very much widened the training and made it take in the historical side. Once a week I give a class lesson on stitching. With the aid of drawings made on the board I show the evolution of one stitch from another. If you teach them how one stitch has developed from another they remember the sequence. There really are no new stitches; we use the same that were used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

### The First Lesson

"The first lesson is a purely mechanical one," it was explained, "and is intended to teach the use of the hands when working with a frame. Both hands must be used equally, and you must accustom the student to this before you can expect her to do much in stitching or shading. This is Italian laid stitch, the stitches being carried right across from side to side of the design and then they are tied down afterward on the surface with other stitches. It looks like satin stitch, but there is nothing at the back."

The next lessons are in applique, also a mechanical process of cutting out a piece of linen and putting it on another. Then comes shading in long and short stitch. The student first has to learn the direction of the stitches and then the shading. This is followed by Jacobean work which is still shading, but other stitches are used. One student was copying a very interesting sampler on twilled linen, a corner of which was worked in what is known as Mary Queen of Scots work, some of which is to be seen at Hardwick. Another student a little further advanced was working on an Italian design in shaded silk, while another, who had gone a stage further, was doing fine drawn-thread work in silk on linen.

In the second year's training church work is begun. It involves the use of shading in much finer silks. Next comes the most exquisitely fine white work like lace. Then applique figures are done suitable for use on banners. The students also learn to repair old work, which is a very important branch. Each student is obliged to get a certificate for plain needlework and freehand drawing, and last of all she has to design something herself and work it out in silk.

### Special Lessons

Private lessons are given at the school, as well as at students' own houses, and work is started. A great many people are doing chair seats now in petit point and gros point, and in Turkey work which is done on canvas and then cut. The designs used are actual copies of old Cromwellian and Charles II examples and are painted and shaded on the canvas ready to work. Others are done in "counted" designs, a little piece being started in the corner, so that the worker can continue the work by counting the stitches. One such design consisted of small octagons with a rose in the center of each.

Many people who are going abroad or on a long voyage come and take one or two lessons, and have a piece of work prepared that they can take with them. One lady is doing, for her fourteenth century house, all sorts of

up their embroideries for various purposes.

A very interesting feature is the large Exhibition Room, where all sorts of old pieces of embroidery sent by their owners to be disposed of are on view, Jacobean curtains, Queen Anne quilts and silk aprons, and old cross-stitch samplers of a later date. The writer was entranced by a collection of Cromwellian embroidered gauze kerchiefs which had come from a direct descendant of the Protector, one of them in green gauze being embroidered with silver and edged with silver lace.



An Example of Modern Embroidery at Its Best.

The Panel for This Screen Was Worked at the Royal School of Needlework in London and Presented to Princess Mary on the Occasion of Her Marriage. Its Style Is That of Louis XV. The Coloring Is Delicate, Ivory and Pale-Blue Tones Predominant

## Taste in Flower Arrangements

HERE is a fashion in arranging flowers, as well as a fashion in clothes. I dimly recall that my grandfather used to have marigolds skillfully arranged in tall glass vases which had scarcely enough bore for the stems to enter and hardly enough room left for more than a drop of water. The poor things soon wilted and the vase would be taken from the center of the table and more unfortunate plucked from the dear old-fashioned garden where they grew in profusion.

I have learned the beautifying touch which lies in one-blossom, excelling that of a dozen blossoms planted awkwardly in one narrow receptacle. One rose in a low black bowl, or a few pansies in a simple flat dish will give a more harmonious effect than a dozen roses doomed to stand upright in an uncomfortable vase.

### Flat Bowls and Wide Vases

When you desire the effect of something dainty and delicate gather together just one or two of the palest pink roses, a few marguerites and a spray of baby's breath into a glass vase which has bore enough to allow the stems to stand uncrowded and a flaire at the top which will give the flowers a graceful drooping appearance. The wider the vase is at the top the more grace you can effect. A mass of soft garden or tea roses looks very attractive clustered in a wide glass bowl and allowed to fall monotonously over the sides.

Suppose that one corner of your living room is rather dark, take a bowl of any sort of blue pottery and gather for it a handful of burnt-orange nasturtiums and put them on a little table in the gloom. You will be surprised to see how the gloom lifts and brightens.

**Enhancing the Values of a Room**  
It is almost impossible to get anything but a pretty effect with a piece of pottery shaped like a basket. Short-stemmed roses, violets, nasturtiums indeed any flowers with short, pliant stems will drap themselves daintily around the handle. A basket of Ophelia roses placed with a few ferns in such a vase before the oblong mirror in your front hall gives a charming effect.

Carnations are perhaps more difficult to manage than roses because of their somewhat brittle stems, which will insist on bending a trifle. Cut-glass vases seem to adapt themselves to this flower better than any other style unless it is receptacles of some green transparent ware. Follage or greenery is essential with carnations. It is surprising for how little the

**The Secret of REAL Whipped Cream Ice-Cream and Candy at Home**  
is in using the proper amount of B. WALES GRAN-ULES  
IT'S SO EASY JOHN H. WALES 445 W. 28th St. N.Y.C.  
Send 10 cents for trial package.



Ladies! Save Your Shoes AutoHeel Protector \$1.50 Pair Preadjusted  
Made of Leather. Fits securely on shoes. No stitching, heel and counter from Green, Softening and Wear. State Style of Heel worn. Easily and quickly adjusted.  
J. E. F. Distributing Co. 1101 Garland Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Hearthstone Furniture Co. 186 Lexington Avenue, New York  
Unfinished Furniture Decorated to Order Interiors  
Breakfast and Bedroom Suites, Daybeds, Springs and Mattresses, Windsor Chairs, Gateleg Tables and Occasional Pieces.

## A Group of Medieval Artists

NESTLED into the cool shadows of overhanging rocks, where vines swing and blossoms sway, is a quaint rectangular building of rough field stone, whose two wings are connected by a gallery showing an open loggia below where primitive-looking sculptures harmoniously compose itself with the rugged cliff which is its background. As one approaches, a gentle whirling sound of fawns blowing through their teeth makes the air softly melodious. What enchantment is here to beguile the modern with medieval harmonies?

One peeps into a cool stone chamber and sees skeins of cotton and wool hanging like barnacles from the walls and in the center pools of radiant color rivaling the rainbow. The secret is out! This is the dye room which feeds yarn to tapestry looms above. An artist is at work creating colors. Some have merely to be beautiful, others must match the time-and-dust-faded tints of old, old tapestries. He loves his work, for it is worthy of an artist!

### Preparation of Cartoons

One climbs a stone staircase running up at the left of the loggia and enters a room where are prepared the cartoons which the weavers will translate into textiles. The composition of designs is the high artistry of tapestry-making and determines the value of the final results. In the days when the fine arts stood closer to the applied arts than now, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Leonardo, and many other masters painted cartoons which were rendered again by the intricate looms of that great period and of succeeding periods. The designer in charge told us that he and his assistants found ideas everywhere in nature and art. "The museums, of course," he said, "are rich fields. We never copy, however, but use the themes we find as projection points, so to speak, for original phantasies." He showed us an adaptation he was making of an old arabesque, which illustrated the possibilities of originality wandering far and pleasantly afield from its stepping-off place of inspiration.

In another room looms were at work, looms of the horizontal type, all of them, and the same in construction as those used during the Renaissance. Under the one-colored cotton warp (cotton is, of course, a modern innovation and gives a greater firmness and durability to the texture than woolen warp supplied) lay the cartoon; and the weaver, bending over his threads, threw in and out the multitudinous bobbins, each threaded with a different color, which form the designs in the textile. The stitch did not vary except in length, as it embraced one warp thread or many, following the pattern directly below. No mathematics guided the weavers; they did not count, they saw. To the layman the rapid unquestioning craftsmanship with which the copy of the cartoon was carried forward seemed marvelous. The design was obscured by the threads above, yet the workers showed less hesitation in following it than the amateur might exhibit in tracing a lamb on an old-fashioned transparent slate! Unceasing, unvarying was the rhythm of the bobbins weaving elaborate scenes—figures in action, boats under sail, flower fields.

### Repairing Old Tapestries

Where a change is made abruptly from one color to another a gap is left which is repaired by a needle. This work is done in a room where many skillful needlewomen are at work, most of them engaged in making upholstery in petit and gros point. Others are darning the moth-eaten pieces which have been sent for mending. The mending when finished is invisible, so perfectly has the Artist of the Dye Pots matched the ancient threads; so perfectly does the sewer replace what was gone.

The tranquillity of nature, the gentle beauty of faithful art seemed to express themselves in the faces of the workers. One felt that they were untouched by the transitory gusts of a competitive world and dedicated to impersonal achievement and the interpretation of unchangeable truth.

## Make It at Home

Mix 1 ounce of rock ammonia with  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of cold water and you will have a good cleaning ammonia which is much cheaper than the kind one buys all prepared.

## Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

### T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY

37-39 Temple Place  
25-31 West Street  
BOSTON

Home Delicacies Association  
315 E. 23rd Street, CHICAGO

## Ladies!

### Save Your Shoes

### AutoHeel Protector

\$1.50

Pair  
Preadjusted

FOR EVERY HEEL

MADE OF LEATHER.

FITS SECURELY ON

SHOES.

SOFTENING AND WEAR.

STATE STYLE OF HEEL WORN.

EASILY AND QUICKLY ADJUSTED.

J. E. F. DISTRIBUTING CO.

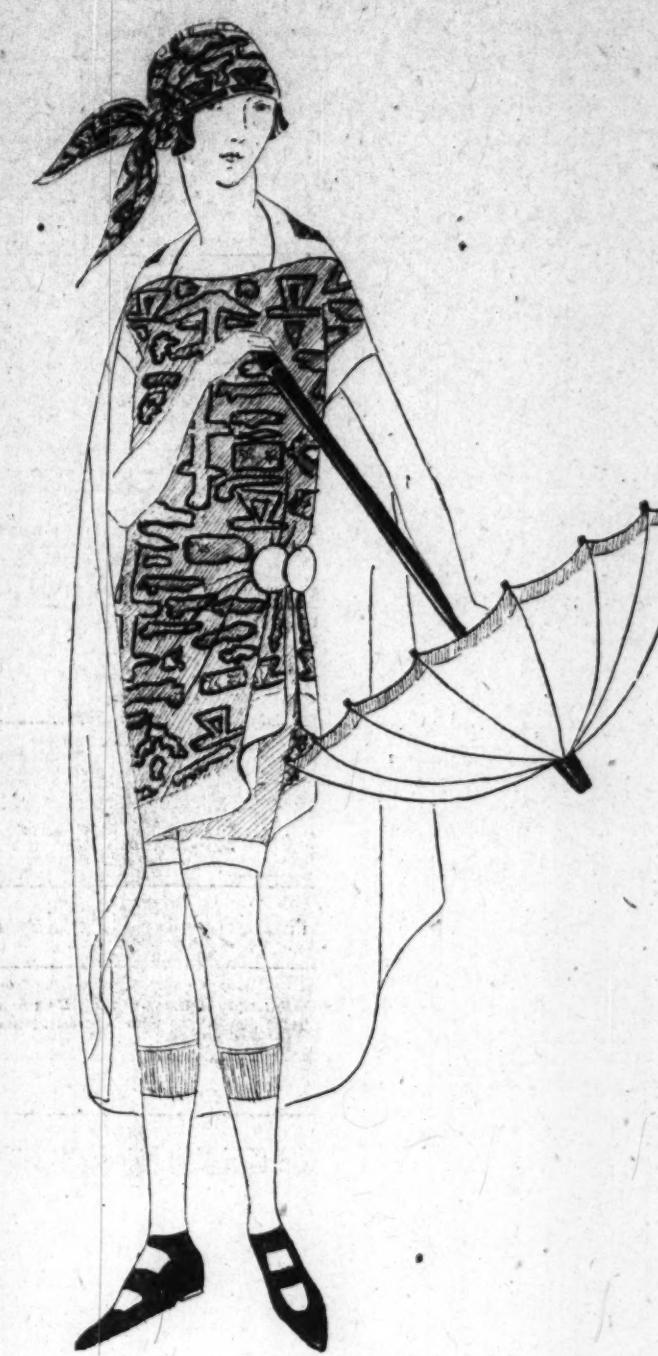
1101 GARLAND BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## Hearthstone Furniture Co.

186 Lexington Avenue, New York

Unfinished Furniture Decorated to Order Interiors

Breakfast and Bedroom Suites, Daybeds, Springs and Mattresses, Windsor Chairs, Gateleg Tables and Occasional Pieces.



A New Beach Costume

This Design by Miss Madeline Mapes Is Carried Out in Printed Silk Patterned of High Citron Color, Tan and Orange, on a Lanvin-Green Border. A Buckle of Bright Green and a Wide Green Border Around the Sleeves and Skirt Offset the Lovely Egyptian Coloring. The Cap of Printed Silk Like the Suit Is Effectively Tied. A Cape of Green Silk Attached at the Shoulders and a Parasol to Match, Complete the Costume

## To Adjust Screws in Wood or Plaster

If you dip a screw into oil before applying the screw driver to send it into wood, you will find that the screw will go in without the usual difficulty. When preparing to put a screw into plaster, first make a hole in the plaster larger than the screw. Fill the hole with a paste made of plaster of Paris mixed with alum water. Put in the screw, then allow it to get hard, and the screw will be very firmly lodged in the plaster.

## The Electric Bulb as a Heater

A small amount of liquid may be heated by means of an electric light bulb. Put the liquid into a small utensil and place a thick paper over it. Cut a hole in the paper and through it thrust the neck of the bulb. Attach the cord. Turn on the light, and in a little while the liquid will be hot.

## GRavy EXTRACT

MADE OF GRAVY BROWN AND Tasty Trial Size Bottle 10c or 45c  
direct, or at J. R. BLOOD Markets,  
Lynn, Mass., Andover, Thorndike,  
Lyndon, Mont., St. Albans, Vermont.

SOYA MFG. CO., Swampscott, Mass.

## Finding the Needle and the Needle's Eye

Have you ever used a small magnet to pick up needles? The magnet will find a needle that seems hopelessly lost. A magnet on a string in the sewing basket or the sewing machine will quickly find the dropped needle.

Swing the magnet close to the floor over the area where the needle supposedly dropped. The magnet and the steel needle will find each other with very little lost time.

To thread a machine needle when the light is not very good, put a piece of white cloth or paper directly under the needle; this simple device seems to throw the light right on the needle's eye and the threading is simple.

## "CREME ZENDA"

PURITY being the first consideration, "ZENDA" CREME becomes an ideal Cleanser for Face—Neck—Arms. The fresh Lemon Juice, and Imported Bay Rum used put this product in a class of its own.

\$1.00 size, or trial jar sent for 25c  
25 W. 46 St. New York



## Antoinette Donnelly's Lovely Skin Soap

Women of refinement and culture have found this soap the equal of French toilet soaps which command high prices. It is a hard soap, delicately perfumed with a blend of oriental oils, and contains a liberal portion of pure cold cream.

Antoinette Donnelly's Lovely Skin Soap enjoys the favor of discriminating women throughout the nation.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send 75c and we will mail you postpaid, a box of three cakes.

Graham Bros. Soap Company

Dept. M.—1319-25 W. Lake Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Pied Piper Sweets

Just pure sugar and chocolate plus infinite care in the making gives this unique candy its remarkable reputation. Try it.

\$2.25 per pound postpaid

An attractive box of our choicer varieties will be sent by return mail.

Home Delicacies Association

315 E. 23rd Street, CHICAGO

## ARISTOCRAT

Lemon Cocos Soap

Preserves its pure odor to the last, does not break up, eliminates the lemon wash after the shampoo, lathers abundantly in the water. Write today. Made in California and distributed through

J. E. F. Distributing Co.

1101 Garland Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

California

and distributed throughout the country.

Price \$2.00 postpaid in U. S. A.

Mall Remittance to

MRS. MAHON O. ROHN

## THE HOME FORUM

*Landor, the Cameo Worker*

JUST outside the well-preserved northern gate at Warwick, and almost within sight of the castle, stands a square brick house of the oldest sort, around which romantic associations cluster as closely as twines the ivy about its white window-frames. It is the house where for many years a man lived who gave us English literature more than is generally recognized—Walter Savage Landor. Some thing of the peace of the earlier day still hangs over the place; and noting the tranquil charm of the neighborhood, one feels that the poet's long residence here must have been partly the cause of the serene philosophy, the unfailing cheer, that pervade so much of his work, and that never deserted him.

Swinburne wrote of Landor,

"I came as one whose thoughts half linger,  
Half run before,  
The youngest to the oldest singer  
That England bore."

So shall thy loves, come from afar,  
Mix with thy name,  
As morning-star with evening-star,  
His faultless fame."

"Like a stormy mountain-pine that should produce lilies," was Leigh Hunt's characterization. And truly, beautiful as the lilies themselves are the delicate poetical "cameos," of quatrain and couplet, unsurpassed in the language. Thomas Bailey Aldrich said of Landor, "He had the joyous range of Benvenuto Cellini who, in his larger moods, devised and cast the Perseus, yet who found felicitous moments in which to carve polynesian handles." And, after all, is that not in itself a true test of genius? From "Imaginary Conversations" to the blithesome delicacy of quatrain and couplet is a mighty range.

♦ ♦ ♦

The road northward from the Landor house runs through one of the loveliest countrysides in England, hard by the upper reaches of the Avon. Not far away is Guy's Cliffe, home of the redoubtable Guy, of Warwick, mighty warrior of half-legendary fame. Pressing onward one comes by and by into the George Eliot country. A path across the fields from the highway leads to Stoneleigh Abbey, once a monastic hold, now a splendid country-seat. It is a lovely land with, holding yet its tranquil charm of the long ago.

Yet Landor, like so many others of the long line of English literature, knew a divided allegiance as between his native land and Italy. With many happy years in Warwickshire behind him he chose for a final resting-place, Fiesole, lovely hill town above Flor-

ence. Dear to his poetic soul was the Tuscan city; and blithely, in one of his lighter moods, he wrote,—

"Where go forth at morn, at eve, at night,  
Soft airs that want the lute to play  
with them,  
And softer sighs that know not what they want."

Landor's short poems there, is now the glitter of a tear, now bubbling laughter, now a note of tenderness that lingers long on the ear. Not without reason has he been held to rival rare old Robert Herrick as the British Catullus, on whom he himself reflected thus.

"Tell me not what too well I know  
About the bard of Sermio—  
Yes, in Thalia's son  
Such strains are there, as when a Grace  
Sprinkles another's laughing face  
With nectar, and runs on."

None of Landor's work will live longer than his peerless "Rose Aylmer," a perfect poem of which Charles Lamb said,—"I lived on it for weeks."

*Giving Thanks*  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The robin sings in the high tree-tops  
Merrily, merrily; scarcely he stops.  
Cheerly, cheerly,  
Cheer up, cheer up!  
Singing, singing the whole day long,  
He keeps us cheered with his joyous song.

Or ever the dawn flush the skies with rose,  
You may hear his matins.—  
Softly, softly  
Giving God grace for what day be-stows.  
Through the twilight's hush, through  
the gathering gray,  
Like an orion comes his roundelay.  
Cheerly, cheerly,  
Gratefully, gratefully,  
Giving God thanks for the perfect day.

Never a tremor of sorrow,  
Never a fear for tomorrow,  
Never a complex business,  
Never a quibble of that or this;  
Only his praise!

Through the lingering days  
Giving God thanks for what IS!

J. P. Dabney.

*The Sunday Feeling*

I remember drifting in a small sailboat into Newport harbor one windless sundown and anchoring in a cove. Behind the old town stood up between us and the rocky shore reflected; and suddenly, across the bay, to our surprise, came soft strains of band-music: "Abide with Me." There was a fort at that rocky point; and it was Sunday evening. Rarely have I heard anything more beautiful than that tranquil hymn drifting softly across the water. A girl stood beside me, listening; she was young and gay, but as it died away she murmured: "There's nothing like it, is there? The Sunday feeling you know. I wouldn't have been brought up without it for anything; would you?" (Parents in this day and time, take note!) To be sure, the next tune that band played was a rollicking march from Sousa! but every other "piece" was a hymn. . . . The Sunday feeling! something too sweet to dream of missing. . . .

So there by my pet window, where I rarely have a daylight moment to sit, I and the Sunday feeling proceeded with a consolatory tea-party of our own; munched delicious jelly cookies brought me by a kind and skilful neighbor, gazed luxuriously at the darkening hills (our hills darkened marvelously), and read, at intervals, my Caliban—who, with his grunting crudity, his atmosphere of mud and beasts, truly refreshes me. I took time to select, too,—just before leaping out to belated chores—bits from "Rabbi Ezra." Could more miscellaneous comfort, I wonder, be crammed into a poem than lives in that one? Those harped-upon, wonderful lines about being comforted by what one "aspired to be, and was not"—who, that loves poetry, has not crept for shelter under wide-winged shadowing? . . .

Late that evening the moon, a tawny thing, came up. The woods were black, the snow-fields barely visible, the sky blue-black; it looked as if that tawny fragment, with its rolled and snuffed edge, would do little toward lighting such vast gloom and sullenness. In an hour, it sailed triumphantly above the orchard-tops, its world all silver and blue! A softened silver, however, a toned, delicious blue. I love old moons. There is something humanized about them; they are dulled a little, and rich in color. One can stare all night at an old moon. I should like a list of old moons in poetry. . . . In my tea-party with Browning I came across the very finest (I had forgotten it was in "One Word More"); how, as "our new crescent of a hair's breadth," she came

"Curving on sky imbibed with color,  
Drifted over Fiesole by twilight" . . .  
then  
"full she flared it, lamping Sam-miniato"; . . . till

(and this is my bit)

Now, a piece of her old self, impoverished,

Hard to greet, she traverses the house-roofs.

Hurries with unhandsome thrif of sil-ver,

Goes dispiritedly, glad to finish.

Oh, the untouched gorgeoussness of Browning! . . . and his humanity enveloping everything—even a cold thing in the sky! She is used, worn. Not merely un-get-at-able brightness, aloofly glittering. That glitter can be

glorious; but appeal gathers about the town, tawny thing I saw rise tonight. Galsworthy, whose sense of beauty sets him apart among writers, uses adorable moon; I think he loves best a full, new-risen one. Never, without a star at heart, can I get by that scene in "The Country House" where the Squire's family, properly bedecked and glossy, but such ones having a worry, are having their gum and rope skins, while . . . "Outside, through the long open windows, the full moon, tinted apricot and figged like a coin, hung above the cedar-trees, and by her light the whispering branches of the silent fells lay half enchanted, half asleep." Many a time has one gloried in that very moon, but who except Galsworthy has had presence of mind to put it down? Anne Bosworth Greene, in "The Lone Winter."

*Northumbrian Twilight*

As I go up through the village I see the full golden moon at first beyond the dusky ruins of the castle. Presently, where a fringe of trees skirts the edge of the hill, her glimpse may be caught through their foliage, whilst down in the valley in the clear interspaces of the tree-trunks her flashings and long reflections are seen upon the expanse of the river's broad bosom. Passing into the open country I watch her, at first regal and solitary in a wide, quiet main, then queenly. In the distance above the light clouds that, as it were, in their obesance are enkindled and beautified. Anon I turn aside into a field-path, which through the lattice-work of leafy hedge-rows her lovely brilliance is again intercepted. But the path changes its course and leads

away from her, and I walk for a while through fields all dim and grey till the corner of the castle grounds is reached, and the edge of the wooded banks that slope down steeply to the river. The shoulder of the hill, as I descend the steps cut in it, abuts the moon finally away from me, and I see her no more. Yet instead, I find another scene of twilight wonderland; for, still faintly illuminated with the pale afterglow of sunset, the further bank bends forward, approaching the river in a great horse-shoe, here wan with yellow corn, there dark with green-fields. The blue and grey sky is broken, by many clouds. The curving water, which beneath the shadow of the trees runs black, is in the open patches luminous with faint silvery reflections. Basil Anderton, in "Sketches From a Library Window."

*Revealed Religion*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the history of mankind, inextricably interwoven with its thoughts and deeds, runs the thread of religion. Faith in a super-human power and the worship thereof are found to exist wherever men are gathered together. Religion may be expressed in forms and types of ceremony or customs which appear barbaric and crude to the enlightened sense. Nevertheless, humanity's continuous effort, running down through the ages, to seek and find a power outside and greater than itself, the innate longing to become acquainted with a power or intelligence not circumscribed by the five material senses, this "divine discontent" arises from the fact that there is a power above and beyond the limitations of the physical, and that man may find it if they seek aright.

In the restless modern world there

is a tendency to regard religion as a question for Sunday alone.

In this regard the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 40), "It is said that the phrase *divine service* has come so generally to mean public worship instead of daily deeds." Religion is, however, too deeply ingrained in the heart of men to be reduced completely to a mechanical rite. And we have the Biblical definition of religion in the words of James: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Like all revelation, the revealed religion of Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mrs. Eddy, is constituted of simple truths, so simple that the little child may understand and apply the rules thereof, but so mighty that the sick and sinning are made whole through their ministrations. Other religions accept theoretically the fact that God is Spirit; but Christian Science makes the power of this knowledge available to men by the logical conclusion that if God is Spirit, His creation must be spiritual. The scientific statement of this self-evident truth is given on page 468 of Science and Health: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

The constant holding to and demonstration of these truths will prove the power of Spirit, God. The unfolding of the relationship of man to God comes as a revelation to everyone who accepts the truths of Christian Science. With this revelation comes the joy of progress toward that heaven, or harmony, which Jesus said is within the consciousness of all: "The kingdom of God is within you." Released from the belief that so-called fallen mortal, sick, sinning, and dying, is the image of God, we may rise to the understanding of the real universe, a perfect God and perfect man.

There are many differing religions in the world today, and that there still remain many needs of humanity to be met by religion, in no wise disproves the fact that true religion is a great and available power and comfort to men. Religions, however, as we commonly know them, are still largely man-made, clustered thickly with the barnacles of superstition and tradition. That religion which is the outward recognition of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man must spring from the highest and not the lowest instincts.

It will be attended, not by sensual rites and rigid doctrines, but by joyful, illuminating moments of communion with the creator, and by constantly increasing revelations of man's relationship to God. True religion must be the expression of revealed truth. And how may we recognize this expression? The answer is not difficult:

"By their fruits ye shall know them." If we find the advocates of a certain religion manifesting the fruits of spiritual healing, of spiritual regeneration, of a sincere seeking after God, then we may know that their religion is a revelation of Truth.

Jesus the Christ was the most deeply religious man who ever walked the earth; yet Jesus had little or nothing to say of creeds or rituals, rites or ceremonies. He lived close to the God he worshipped, and manifested the power of man's relationship to God. He never slipped out of his religion, or donned it as a cloak. He expressed his religion in the daily healing of sickness and sin, in the constantly growing recognition of the real nature of man and of his divine sonship.

But the superficial religious sects of Jesus' time failed to recognize the true religion he practiced, failed to understand the demonstration of Truth even when they witnessed Jesus' mighty works. And today, churches and halls of learning, in many instances, have failed to recognize the revelation of "pure religion" which has come to this age under the name of Christian Science, though the testimony of its healing of sickness and sin comes from every quarter of the globe. While so-called "isms" and "ologies" rise and fall, with their distorted images of the truth, Christian Science advances steadily "with signs following," because Christian Science revealed religion.

Revelations of Truth have come to prophets and patriarchs: to Enoch, in the Tatsache des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzen.

D URCH die ganze Geschichte des Menschengeschlechts zieht sich, unaufhörlich mit dem menschlichen Denken und Tun verbunden, der Faden der Religion. Ueberall, wo Menschen zusammenkommen, findet man auch den Glauben an eine übernatürliche Macht und die Verehrung derselben. Die Gestalt und Art der feierlichen Bräuche oder Sitten, in denen Religionen zum Ausdruck kommen, mögen derart sein, dass sie dem erleuchteten Sinn grausam und roh vorkommen müssen. Das beständige Bestreben der Menschheit, das in allen Zeitaltern wahrnehmbar ist, eine Macht ausserhalb der Menschheit befindet und wichtiger ist als sie, das angeborne Sehnen, mit einer Macht oder Intelligenz vertraut zu werden, die nicht den Einschränkungen der fünf materiellen Sinne unterworfen ist,—diese „göttliche Unzufriedenheit“ hat ihren Ursprung in der Tatsache, dass es eine Macht ist, die über und jenseits der Einschränkungen des Körpers steht, und dass die Menschen sie finden können, wenn sie sie auf die rechte Weise suchen.

In unsrer rastlosen modernen Zeit sind die Menschen geneigt, die Religion auf den Sonntag zu beschränken. In diesem Zusammenhang sagt die Entdeckerin und Begründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 40): "Es ist traurig, dass die Bezeichnung Gottesdienst so allgemein die Bedeutung von öffentlicher Anbetung statt von täglichen Taten bekommen hat." Die Religion ist jedoch zu tief in die Herzen der Menschen eingewurzelt, als dass sie sich vollständig in eine geistlose Feier verwandeln könnte. Und wir besitzen die biblische Erklärung von Religion in den Worten des Jakob: "Ein reiner und unbefleckter Gottesdienst vor Gott, dem Vater, ist der Waisen und Witwen in ihrer Tribulation beschenkt und sich von der Welt unbefleckt erhalten."

Der Umstand, dass es heute in der Welt viele verschiedene Religionen gibt, und dass die Menschheit immer noch vor vielen Aufgaben steht, die durch die Religion gelöst werden müssen, ist durchaus kein Beweis dafür, dass wahre Religion nicht eine grosse und nutzbare Macht und Stütze für die Menschen ist. Die Religionssysteme jedoch, wie sie uns heute bekannt sind, sind in hohem Masse menschengemacht und mit den Kletten des Aberglaubens und der Überlieferung behangen. Die Religion, die der äussere Ausdruck der Anerkennung der Vaterschaft Gottes und der Brüderlichkeit der Menschen ist, muss in den höchsten und nicht den niedrigsten Gefühlen ihren Ursprung haben. Sie ist nicht von sinnlichen Bräuchen und kalten Glaubenslehren begleitet, sondern bringt fröhliche, erleuchtete Augenblicke der Gemeinschaft mit dem Schöpfer und immer häufigere Lichthölle des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott mit sich. Wahre Religion mass der Ausdruck der geoffenbarten Wahrheit sein. Und woran erkennen wir sie? Die Antwort darauf ist nicht schwer: "An ihren Früchten soll ihr sie erkennen." Wenn wir sehen, dass die Anhänger einer Religion die Früchte der geistigen Heilens, der geistigen Wiedergeburt, des aufrichtigen Trachtens nach Gott zum Ausdruck bringen, so verstehen und beweisen kann.

Wie alle Offenbarungen beruht auch die von Mrs. Eddy entdeckte und begründete geoffenbarte Religion der Christlichen Wissenschaft auf leicht verständlichen Wahrheiten. Ja so einfach ist sie, dass selbst ein kleines Kind ihre Regeln verstehen und anwenden kann, aber doch so mächtig, dass durch Ihre Anwendung die Kranken gesund gemacht und Sündler umgewandelt werden.

Andre Religionen geben in der Theorie wohl zu, dass Gott Geist ist; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft macht die Macht dieses Verständnisses für die Menschen durch die logische Schlussfolgerung nutzbar, dass wenn Gott Geist ist, Seine Schöpfung geistig sein muss.

Die wissenschaftliche Erklärung dieser selbstverständlichen Wahrheit finden wir auf Seite 468 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit," wo wir lesen: "Geist ist Gott, und der Mensch ist Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Folglich ist der Mensch und seiner Gottesschaft.

Die oberflächlichen religiösen Sektenten jedoch, die es zur Zeit Jesu gab, vermochten die wahre Religion, die er betätigte, nicht zu erfassen und konnten die Beweisführung der Wahrheit nicht verstehen, selbst dann nicht, als sie die mächtigen Werke sahen, die Jesus vollbrachte. Auch heutzutage gibt es viele Kirchen und Lehranstalten, die aussserhand sind, die Offenbarung des Gottesdienstes zu erkennen, die in diesen Zeitalter unter dem Namen "Christian Science" gekommen, trotzdem die Zeugnisse über die durch sie bewirkten Heilungen von Krankheit und Sünde aus allen Teilen der Welt stammen. Während die so genannten "Ismen" und "Ologien" mit ihren verzerrten Bildern der Wahrheit kommen und gehen, dringt die Christliche Wissenschaft mit "mitförmigen Zeichen" unentwegt vorwärts, denn die Christliche Wissenschaft ist geoffenbart.

Die Propheten und Patriarchen haben die Offenbarungen der Wahrheit gehabt: Henoch, der „in einem göttlichen Leben“ blieb, Jakob, der gegen einen sterblichen Kampf und sie besiegte, Abraham, der mehr als einen Schimme von der Vaterschaft Gottes hatte, Ella, der die geistige Wirklichkeit dessen erkannte, das dem „was sichtbar ist“ zugrunde liegt. Jesu Leben war eine beständige Offenbarung der Wahrheit, die er kannte und betätigte.

Die wissenschaftliche Erklärung dieser selbstverständlichen Wahrheit finden wir auf Seite 468 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit," wo wir lesen: "Geist ist Gott, und der Mensch ist Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Folglich ist der Mensch nicht materiell; er ist geistig."

Durch das beständige Festhalten an diesen Wahrheiten und das Demonstrieren derselben werden wir den Beweis von der Macht des Geistes, Gottes, erbringen. Die Entfaltung des Menschen Beziehung zu Gott offenbart sich allen denen, die die Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft annehmen. Diese Offenbarung bringt freudigen Fortschritt in der Richtung der Harmonie d.h. des Himmels mit sich, der, wie Jesus erklärte, im Bewusstsein aller ist. „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch,“ sagte er. Wenn wir von der Annahme freigemacht haben, dass der sogenannte gefallene, kranke, sündige und vergängliche Sterbliche das Bild Gottes sein könne, dann werden wir uns zu dem Verständnis vom wahren Weltall erheben, von einem vollkommenen Gott und vollkommenen Menschen. Kraft dieses Verständnisses können wir beginnen, unsre Herrschaft über die Versuchung, zu sündigen oder krank zu sein, zu beseitigen. Wir können anfangen, uns als die Söhne Gottes zu erkennen. „Die geoffenbarte Religion,“ schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 557 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit," verkündet, dass die Wissenschaft des Gemüts und ihre Bildungen mit dem ersten Kapitel des Alten Testaments in Übereinstimmung stehen, da Gott, Gemüts, sprach, und es geschah.“

**SCIENCE AND HEALTH****With Key to the Scriptures**

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth .....</
---------------

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1923

## EDITORIALS

THE recent exchange of notes between Lord Curzon and the Soviet Government shows that the Soviet Government is not nearly as strong as it was. The correspondence seems to have ended in a handsome victory for the British Government. Lord Curzon secured compensation for injured British citizens. He recovered the right for British trawlers to

fish outside the three-mile instead of the twelve-mile limit as arbitrarily decreed by the Soviet. And he has forced the Bolsheviks to make some further retreat in the matter of propaganda in the East, though that success is probably more illusory than real. After blustering in the old fashion, the Bolsheviks decided to make a complete surrender when they saw that Great Britain meant business. They certainly would not have done this eighteen months ago.

Altogether, the Soviet system seems to be on the decline. It has not brought prosperity to the underdog, as it promised. It has only meant that everybody else has been reduced to the condition of the underdog. And it has led to this not merely because of its theories of distribution of wealth, but because it has destroyed production by forbidding private enterprise, and has misread the human mind by believing that mass suggestion could be used to make men produce as it had already been used to make them destroy. In consequence, Russia is in a condition of dirt and slovenliness, disorder, and destitution, which can hardly recommend it as a model to be copied.

What improvement there has been lately, as there undoubtedly has been improvement, has been due to the partial abandonment of Communism. The new economic policy has liberated initiative and enterprise in all its minor forms, and some little vitality is showing itself in the Russian policy in consequence. But the change has not gone very far. Foreign trade is still entirely in Government hands, and the restrictions placed on every kind of large-scale enterprise make it impossible for large businesses to be run on an economic basis. Most of the major industries of the country are kept going by subsidies from the ruble-printing press. Foreign capital, therefore, without which there can be no real economic recovery in Russia, stays steadfastly outside its borders.

The really interesting question is, what is going to happen politically. There is still no open opposition in Russia. The Cheka, or the G. P. U., as it is now called, has seen to that. All the avowed opponents of Communism are to be found in jail or beyond the frontiers. There are undoubted signs of a decline in revolutionary fervor in the Communist Party, and of the reappearance of Russian patriotism of the ordinary nationalist brand. But there seems to be no breach in the unity of the party itself, and, as the Soviet elections are a farce as an expression of the people's will, that is what counts. The Bolsheviks are still the Government of Russia, and to all intents and purposes they seem to be the only possible Government for Russia at the moment.

If we take the French Revolution for a guide, as revolutionary zeal diminishes, the revolutionary leaders begin to split among themselves—between the moderates, who want a reasonable recognition of facts for which their theories had not allowed, and the fanatics, who, facts or no facts, will hear of no departure from the pure milk of the dogmatic word. But despite the disappearance of Lenin, their undisputed leader, no serious split seems to have occurred or to be in sight. New men have come to the front, and the machine carries on as before. Russia is not France. Its people have not reached that point of intelligence and independence that the people of France had reached a century ago. It looks as if the members of the Communist Party, as it abandons its theories, would try to keep united to retain power for its own sake, and make themselves the basis of a new autocracy, revolutionary in name but tsarist in fact. It took the French more than twenty years to come the full circle back to the Bourbons, and in the interval they had the first Consul and the Emperor. Is it possible that Russia will travel something like the same road?

It has been truly said that every people gets the government it deserves. The root of the trouble in Russia is the docility and ignorance of the people, artificially fostered under the Ancien Régime. The real hope for the future lies in the tremendous experiences through which the Russian people have been passing during the past few years. These experiences and the flood of new ideas that have thereby been let loose in the land are bound to set the Russians thinking for themselves. Popular thinking is the foundation of democracy, and popular thinking in Russia is bound to bear wholesome fruit in due time.

How national interests, when expressed in economic terms, may lead to curious reversals of arguments is shown by the respective positions of the three leading European powers in the debate over the Saar, as compared with that over Upper Silesia. In the Saar, Germany hopes to recover the coal mines on the strength of the national sentiment of the inhabitants. In Upper Silesia, Germany opposed the plebiscite, which gave the mines there to Poland, and still nourishes plans to recover them despite the Polish population. In the Saar, France stands on the rights of property, conferred by the Treaty of Versailles, and holds them superior to the rights of self-determination proclaimed in general terms by the same treaty. In the Upper Silesia quarrel, France backed the popular sovereignty rights of the Poles and refused to dislodge the

Korfanty insurrectionists who had taken possession by force. While not openly opposed to the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, which gave certain advantages to Poland, Great Britain favored a settlement less detrimental to German industries. In the Saar, Great Britain has become the champion of the rights of the inhabitants, as against the property rights of the French, and again the effect of the British policy would be to restore the balance between French and German industries. In Upper Silesia, France has been rewarded by a substantial interest in the mines, and if it gets control of the coal as well as the ore supplies in the Rhine region, it will have gone a long way toward a continental hegemony, which England opposes.

In the Saar, the population is overwhelmingly German. After four years of French operation of the mines, there are, out of a total of 700,000, only about 13,000 French inhabitants, according to a Temps correspondent writing from Saarbrücken on June 16. The proportion of Germans in Upper Silesia is greater than that. The same writer admits frankly that in last year's elections to the Consultative Assembly, "a colorless list of urban and rural proprietors supported by our agents failed miserably." The famous Dariac report counsels against holding further elections to the Landtag, as they are apt to become premature plebiscites on the nationality question.

The big French argument is that the Treaty of Versailles gives France absolute ownership of the mines in recompense for the mines destroyed by the Germans in the Pas de Calais department. The Treaty also instructs the governing commission, appointed through the League of Nations, to assure France full opportunity to work the mines. Therefore, the French army remains in the district without explicit permission in the Treaty, though the German interpretation would allow only a local gendarmerie. But, while standing on its treaty rights, France is less and less satisfied with the Saar provisions. Nothing so worries the French metallurgists as the problem of a dependable supply of coke, and if after fifteen years the Germans win the Saar plebiscite, as now seems likely, the German Government will have the right to repurchase the mines.

"The present status of the Saar," writes Charles Prey in the *Europe Nouvelle*, "has lost our confidence. We believe it less and less capable of preserving our right of free use of the mines until the plebiscite. . . . The day when all the signatories of the Treaty (of Versailles) come to consider a revision of some of its clauses, the French Government will have the duty of having the Saar question settled in a less paradoxical manner." "Among the French residents of the Saar," concludes the Temps' correspondent cited above, "there are many who affirm that this plebiscite will be more violent than any of the preceding ones (Silesia, Schleswig), and will provoke a Franco-German conflict."

Already the Saar administration has become an issue, not only between France and Germany, but also between France and Great Britain. Since the League of Nations already appoints the governing commission, it cannot appoint an umpire, as it did in the Upper Silesia dispute. The battle over the Saar must, therefore, be fought out within the League itself.

UNQUESTIONABLY it is the right of every person who makes an investment, either for prospective profit or for the common welfare, to choose where and how his funds shall be expended. In considering the refusal of a former benefactor of Berea College, the mountain school in Kentucky which is doing so much for underprivileged American men and women

and boys and girls, to continue his support of that institution because its president favors the enforcement of the national prohibition law, the right of the individual is not denied. But it is interesting to analyze the processes employed by one who frankly admits that "there is no need to impress upon me the usefulness of the work that is being done at Berea College," and yet reaches the conclusion, to use his own words, that "there has been so much paternalism and suppression of the rights of individuals in this country, that I have made up my mind to discontinue any contributions to any institution of any sort whatever, the head of which is a prohibitionist."

The unnamed former donor was not without authentic information as to the progress of the work at Berea College if he had read, as he declared he had, the estimate contained in Mr. Sherwood Eddy's unsolicited testimonial. Mr. Eddy, writing under date of March 3, 1922, said he was that year completing a survey of all the colleges in the United States, begun the year before. He says of Berea College: "I have been impressed with Berea as worthy of help, as in real need, and as producing a better output for investment than any college I have visited in recent months—500 students a year being turned away for lack of room." He cites several concrete examples of what the college is doing in bringing education to the mountain people:

Here is a boy, twenty-six years old, working in the eighth grade; here a girl twenty years old in the fifth grade. For ten years she has been the home-maker in her father's cabin. Here is a boy who walked eighty miles to Berea, took his turn with the heavy artillery in France, and is now in the academy. Here is an able college professor, who as a boy lived in a two-room cabin, with a clay and stick chimney, who took his education from the ground up in Berea. Here is a man, now a major in the United States Army, who as a boy walked 90 miles to Berea, leading his cow, to serve him as a peripatetic bank. He came to get "learning" and got it.

Yet a former benefactor, apparently well able to continue his annual investment in such a work as this, withdraws his benefaction because President Hutchins, the responsible administrator of the college's affairs, is a prohibitionist to the extent that he believes in the strict enforcement of the law enacted to make effective a plain constitutional provision. Should the constructive work which Berea has undertaken, and which it is accomplishing, be hindered because of this? Is the laudable ambition of a boy of twenty-six, who is willing to take his

place in the eighth grade, to be thwarted because some person is opposed to prohibition? A thousand right-thinking American men and women and boys and girls, realizing the need, should enlist to make good the deficit and fill the gap many times over, just as generous defenders of the right came to the rescue of the Anti-Saloon League in New York when millionaire supporters of its work publicly declared their withdrawal.

The undisguised purpose of the former contributor to Berea College is indicative of a determination on the part of those who, because they are rich, believe themselves to be powerful, to dictate, if not actually to direct, the course of educational and social organizations. The incident directly under discussion is glaring because of the blunt outspokenness of the unnamed critic. The gentleman's candor is commendable. Others somewhat more designing, though no less determined, may compel an obedience to their wishes by less direct methods. The subsidized college may not prove to be the channel for the greatest good. It may easily be imagined, in the light of this disclosure, that its influence may be destructive of the very things which Americans believe should be safeguarded and nourished.

In the mountain schools, such as Berea, pupils and students gain their first definite impressions of their duty as citizens. Shall they be taught disrespect and contempt for the law? To permit this would be to poison the fountain at its very source, and thus destroy, rather than inculcate, that loyalty to country which is at once the glory and the strength of America. Berea has been enriched, rather than impoverished, by the loss of this single contribution.

ECONOMISTS just now are watching with particular care the reports of the growing crops. The first official

announcement of this year's cotton acreage in the United States was made by the Government this week. It showed that there were 38,287,000 acres of cotton under cultivation, the largest acreage in the history of the country, and 4,271,000 acres

more than on June 25 last year, and almost 1,200,000 acres greater than in the record year of 1913. The condition of the crop as of June 25 was reported as 69.9 of normal. This is lower than the average, but the large acreage gives basis for an estimate of a production of 11,410,000 bales this season, or 1,650,000 bales more than gathered last year. This is a most satisfactory showing. The final outturn may be larger or smaller, depending upon growing conditions between now and harvest time.

Prospects for other crops are promising. If these crops turn out as well as now indicated, and farmers are paid a sufficient price for their products, there need be no fear as to continued prosperity. The trouble now is, however, that farmers are getting pre-war prices for what they have to sell and are paying war prices for about everything they have to buy. An adjustment of this situation will greatly help, not only the farmer, but other industries as well.

The financial condition of the United States is most satisfactory. The report this week of the United States Treasury, showing receipts for twelve months to July 1 of \$4,007,135,480, and expenditures of \$3,697,478,020, indicates a surplus of \$309,657,460. The report also states that the public debt has been reduced about \$1,155,000,000 since April 30, 1921.

Industrial institutions generally are doing well, and it is difficult to understand why so much pessimism should be indulged in by so many people. Inventories are low, there is plenty of money and credit for all business purposes. The lending power of the Federal Reserve System is practically untouched. Deposits in the savings banks continue to increase, indicating an enormous buying power. The railroads are making most favorable earnings reports. They are preparing to spend large sums in building terminals and making other improvements which will go toward reducing operating expenses. All of these undertakings will stimulate general business. In short the situation as a whole is encouraging, the favorable factors far outweighing the unfavorable.

## Editorial Notes

It is interesting to note that the London County Council, in naming its estate "Becontree," has revived the ancient manner of spelling the name of the "hundred," that is, the division of the county in which it is situated. For some years, however, this hundred has been referred to as "Beacontree," and even the Ordnance Survey Department, in the latest edition of its large-scale maps, has adopted this form of spelling for "Beacontree Heath." The present would seem as opportune a time as any to revert to the method of spelling the name of the hundred which was used in the Domesday Survey, and for a period of more than 800 years thereafter. When it is remembered, moreover, that there is not much doubt that originally the "hundred courts" were held on the heath, and that thus it thoroughly deserves a name backed by historical association, the revival of the ancient spelling appears all the more timely.

CERTAINLY if the whole industrial world was operated on the basis upon which "Golden Rule" Nash operates his clothing company in Cincinnati, O., there would be fewer labor troubles. His latest proposal to the officials of his company is that the women employees should have thenceforth a five-day week and a seven-hour day, and without doubt if such a reform is instituted with right motives, it will redound to the advantage of both employer and employee. In view of the recent pronouncements regarding the alleged necessity of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry, such a radical reduction of hours in this successful clothing concern will be more than ordinarily significant.

## British Land Nationalization

An article by Frederic C. Howe, published in *The Christian Science Monitor* of April 23, 1923, upon Land Taxation in Great Britain, contained certain statements with which British authorities on taxation take issue. To some extent the difference in opinion proceeds from the contention that a tax upon incomes derived from land should fairly be regarded as a tax upon the land. Mr. Howe stated that "land as land" pays no tax in Great Britain. The position of British authorities on taxation is clearly set forth in the following article by one who is in a position to speak with precision.

IT HAS been stated that "land as land pays no tax in Great Britain," and that it "has never been valued for purposes of taxation." These statements are wholly incorrect, according to R. Strachan Gardiner, secretary of the Central Landowners' Association, in London, who declares that land as land is very heavily taxed in Great Britain, many of the burdens it bears dating from times when land was almost the only form of invested capital. Further explaining his contention, Mr. Gardiner presents the following views:

Land is liable on its annual value for payment of rates, for land tax and for income tax, and upon its capital value for payment of death duties, the annual value being revised periodically and a valuation for death duties being made whenever an owner passes on.

The average annual value of land in England is £1 per acre, and upon this value every owner pays income tax, the present rate being four shillings and sixpence in the pound. In addition, where the total income of the owner exceeds £2000, he pays an extra "supertax" on a graduated scale, varying from one shilling and sixpence in the pound, for an income of £2500, to six shillings in the pound where the income exceeds £30,000.

This supertax is, again, quite distinct from the land tax and from the tithe rent charge, both of which must also be settled by landowners. The former amounts to from one penny to one shilling in the pound, according to the district. The latter, representing the sum payable to the clergy, averages three shillings and sixpence per acre, and practically all land in England is subject to it. Incidentally, both land tax and tithe rent charge may be "redeemed" on payment of a lump sum equal to a certain number of years' purchase.

With further reference to the land tax, it should be known that the rates are actually paid by the occupier of the land in England, but, in deciding what rent he can pay, the occupier takes his other burdens into account. If the rates are high, he pays less rent, so that the rates are ultimately borne by the owner. In Scotland the rates are paid partly by the owner and partly by the occupier. Death duties vary on a graduated scale, from one per cent of the capital value, where the value of the estate is between £100 and £500, to forty per cent where the property passing exceeds £2,000,000.

The United States Government has just published the results of an inquiry for the year 1921-22, showing the average total of all public burdens, central and local, upon farm lands in that country. The result gives a total of about three shillings per acre. In England, the corresponding burden would be at least five times that amount. With regard to the distribution of land, it has been stated in Parliament that 2,000,000 people pay income tax on the income arising from land ownership. According to statistics issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, 62,000 people farm land that they own.

With regard to the ground landlords of London, nine men do not own more than one-sixteenth of the area, as has been said to be the case, the total number of owners being more than 34,000. Further, the large ground landlords are paying about half of their ground rents to the State in income and super taxes.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the opposition of the House of Lords to the budget of 1909 was fully justified by results, as the land taxes imposed by that budget were abandoned ten years later. This was because the system was found quite unworkable, the small revenue obtained being swamped by the heavy costs of administration.

The landlord and tenant system of farming is preferred by the majority of farmers. The landlord provides two-thirds of the whole capital invested in the agricultural industry in the form of land, farmhouses and buildings, etc., and the tenant's capital is free for working the farm, or, it might be added, for taking another if he does not find the first a success.

## Caring for the Earliest Americans

THE average American, writes Frances A. Blanchard, in the *Current History Magazine*, seeing the prosperous-looking Indians who appear in the cities riding in their automobiles, and wearing their bordered blankets about their shoulders, has a comfortable feeling that the United States Government has solved the problem of caring for the earliest Americans, and that nothing is left to be desired.

Then he reads government reports on Indian affairs and talks with some of the Indian leaders themselves, who have lived on the poorer reservations, and he sees another side of the story. He learns that in 1920 there were over 20,000 Indian children of school age who were not in school because of lack of facilities; that in spite of the millions of dollars expended in the past thirty years, ostensibly to educate the Indian to a proper standard of living, there are still thousands of families whose homes are hovels, shacks, tents and tepees; houses with dirt floors and log dwellings chinked with mud, not from choice, but from poverty. . . . And he finds that by an act of June 25, 1910, these "wards of the Government" are the only people of the United States who can have their property taken from them without the judgment or decree of a constitutional court.

The work of the Indian Bureau, which is under the Department of the Interior, is complex and difficult of understanding, both to the Indian and to the white man. When the Government took over property and money of the Indians to the value of \$1,000,000,000, it segregated them in small sections of the country called reservations, each of which was controlled by a superintendent and a corps of subordinates, and promised that the interest of all these funds should be used for the direct benefit and support of the Indians, and that they should receive food, clothing, housing and care. . . .

In spite, however, of the great amount of money which the Indian Bureau has expended in all these years for salaries for its officials, who now number 6000 white men besides 12,000 Indians, the Indian is not advancing to any appreciable extent. The amount appropriated by Congress for the Indian Bureau for 1887 was \$5,000,000; the 1920 budget called for \$15,000,000. Disinterested authorities are credited with the statement that this lack of advance and increase of expenditure are due to mismanagement, and to a system unsuited to the object to be accomplished.